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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

	Pass	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yaumati...	...Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51	7.31
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.08	6.04	7.44
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08	7.48
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.19	7.58
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.02
Shumchun	...Arr.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.08

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	...Dep.	7.21	8.05	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.08
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.28	8.12	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.15
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	8.16	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.19
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.42	8.26	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.29
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.46	8.30	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38	6.33
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.56	5.51	6.46
Yaumati...	...Dep.	8.12	8.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.03	6.58
Kowloon...	...Arr.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.11	7.06

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

		A.M.		A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	...Dep.	6.40	8.35	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.22	5.29	7.10
Yaumati...	...Dep.	6.50	—	9.24	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.38	7.19
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.02	—	9.36	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.51	7.31
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.16	—	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.56	6.05	7.44
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.21	—	9.53	11.08	12.38	3.00	6.09	7.48
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	—	10.03	11.18	12.48	3.11	6.20	7.58
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.38	9.12	10.07	11.22	12.52	3.15	6.24	8.02
Shumchun	...Arr.	7.42	9.18	10.13	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.30	8.08

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		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	...Dep.	8.12	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.20	5.40	6.09
Sheungshui	...Dep.	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.27	5.46	6.16
Fanling ...	...Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	—	5.51	6.20
Taipo Market	...Dep.	8.33	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	—	6.01	6.30
Taipo ...	...Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	—	6.05	6.34
Shatin ...	...Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	—	6.18	6.47
Yaumati...	...Dep.	9 3.	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	—	6.30	6.59
Kowloon...	...Arr.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.04	6.38	7.07

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WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling	...Dep.	7.45	11.30	2.20	6.25
Shataukok	...Arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

STATIONS		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling	...Dep.	7.45	11.30	3.20	6.25
Shataukok	...Arr.	8.40	12.25	4.15	7.20

WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shataukok	...Dep.	6.30	10.15	1.05	5.00
Fanling	...Arr.	7.25	11.10	2.00	5.55

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

STATIONS.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shataukok	...Dep.	6.30	10.15	2.05	5.15
Fanling	...Arr.	7.25	11.10	3.00	6.10

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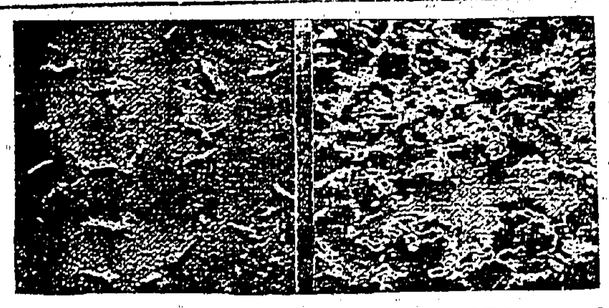
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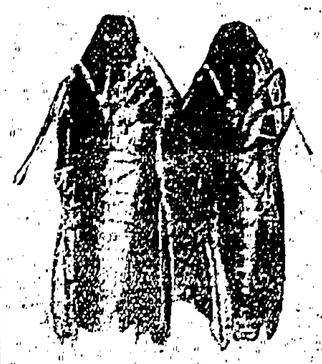
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Lord Rawlinson found his true schooling in Asia, rather than at Eton or Sandhurst. Great personality and ability he drew from his famous sire, Sir Henry Creswick Rawlinson, G.C.B., the distinguished Orientalist, who thrilled the forties and fifties with his discoveries at Nineveh and Babylon. But young Rawlinson's Gamaliel was Lord Roberts. The real career of Henry Seymour Rawlinson began in 1886, when, at the age of 22, he had the good fortune to become aide-de-camp and secretary of the most popular Commander-in-Chief India ever had. He went off with his chief (then Sir Frederick) to the Burma campaign of 1888, and stayed on to cope with that evil of dacoity that so richly colours some of the stories of Kipling. By the time Rawlinson succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death, in 1895, he had returned home, transferred from the King's Royal Rifles to the Coldstream Guards, and made himself a name as brigade-major at Aldershot.

After Asia, Africa. Home service, as constituted in those days, was too cramping for Sir Henry's energies. He applied for service with the Nile Expedition of 1897, and as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff he went through the battles of Atbara and Omdurman, and took his leave of Egypt as brevet-colonel. Fresh opportunity was at hand at the other end of Africa. By the time the Boer War broke out he was acting as D.A.A.G. to Sir George White, and shared with him the hardships of the Ladysmith siege. After that gruesome experience Lord Roberts reappropriated him for Staff service, and Lord Kitchener put him in charge of some of the stiffest "drives" which rounded up a fugitive enemy and hastened the war's termination.

There was heart-burning, not unnaturally, when at the early age of 39 Sir Henry was set in command over the Staff College, and introduced a system of reforms which are still in operation. Military topography, which was half Napoleon's secret, had lain for twenty years in the lap of a single instructor. In three years Sir Henry went a long way towards doubling the college staff, and he threw up the windows of knowledge by appointing a librarian. When he left the Staff College at the end of 1906 it was an old institution with a new spirit, and if Sir Henry Wilson went far to eclipse his record it was because Rawlinson had led the way. But instead of waiting, like Foch he went from the desk to the field, but he used up the intervening years of hard work in improving Aldershot and the Southern Command, and then came the climax in a great career.

THE FOURTH ARMY.

The Great War was but a few weeks old when Lord Rawlinson was appointed to command the Fourth Army Corps, then organising, and early in October he had landed in Belgium with a nucleus force. His first task was to combine with General Byng's command to cover the Belgian retreat from a falling Antwerp, and link the British strength with the Allies by taking the northern end of the line near Ypres. The stern problem of meeting the German mass invasion with a tithe of its strength was worsened by instructions from Whitehall, until the situation was saved by the placing of General French in full command. Rawlinson's men had done their share and more in resisting the enemy's stampede for the Channel ports, but the task had been almost superhuman, and the exhaustion well nigh unbearable. For a month of nights and days they had fought at odds of eight to one, and it stands on record that the Germans thought they had here been coping with four British Army Corps instead of one. But at what a cost! When the division was withdrawn from the fighting line only 44 officers were left out of 400, and only 2,336 men out of 12,000. It was one of those hecatombs of bravery that justified Kitchener's warning that we were in for a war, not of months, but years.

Then came the fearful struggles of Loos and Neuve Chapelle, and the spring of 1916 found the "Home front" setting its teeth for the worst. With the genesis of the Fourth Army Rawlinson was set at its head. Midsummer-day found him commanding the whole British line and delivering that week of intensive shelling which was the grim prologue of the Battle of the Somme. It was the British sequel in mass artillery to the French manœuvre which had saved Paris eighteen months before. This time, however, the enemy turned not aside but backwards, and the first German retreat began with which Rawlinson's name will be linked in military annals. It was his men who entered Peronne on that gay St. Patrick's Day of 1917, and who stormed along steadily to St. Quentin's gates. Things had gone adversely on the southern front, however, with the Austrian avalanche on Caporetto, and during General Plumer's transfer to Northern Italy Lord Rawlinson acted as our representative on the Supreme War Council. Then came the last great onslaught under Foch and Haig, and Rawlinson resumed the command of the Fourth Army for the smashing of the *Hindenburg Line and the saving of France.*

GERMAN ARMY'S "BLACK DAY."

"The Black Day of the German Army," as Ludendorff called it, was Thursday, August 8th, 1918, and on that day of triumph the lion's share was Rawlinson's. His section lay south of the Somme, with its hammer-point at Villers-Bretonneux. Before him stretched a world of chalky mud, churned and sodden by a week of heavy rains, and tangled with wire and weed of a hinterland the Germans had regarded as safe for ever. But Rawlinson had seven divisions primed with an unaccustomed spell of preparation, and the Canadians and Australians saw a chance of unrestrained advance at last. It proved a day of miracles, and won us back over thirty miles.

Within a week he had taken 22,000 prisoners and 200 guns, and his swarm of whippet tanks had palsied the stricken Germans. Ludendorff was at Spa bombarding the Kaiser with reasons and pleas for surrender, and still the deadly punishment went on along the 250-mile front from the Meuse to the sea. On the night of the 30th the Fourth Army crossed the Somme, and in less than a month had waded the 60-ft. canal that masked Cambrai. On October 8th, a typical day, Rawlinson took 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns, so that they were tired of counting their captures. By the beginning of November the boasted Hindenburg and Siegfried Lines had utterly collapsed, as well as the three others in support. In the dogged flight which the Germans made for the frontier-gully between Avesnes and Mezieres, Rawlinson's Army was the principal driving force; and it was his terrible pace thus maintained that cost the enemy the bulk of his loss in the shape of scores of divisions and a million and a half of men. It had been a super-Assyrian onset, and it capped on a reputation that brought a gratifying welcome when he went to replace Sir Henry Wilson at the Council of Versailles.

In the final distribution of war honours he was raised to the peerage as Baron Rawlinson of Trent, awarded a grant of £30,000, and decorated with the G.C.B. "Festina lente" (Hasten slowly) is the family motto. Lord Rawlinson's way of bringing the Germans to their knees was the application of their own proverb, "Ohne Hast, ohne Rast." With the old hasteless, restless habit of action, he went out to Northern Russia to direct the withdrawal of the Allied contingent from Archangel to Murmansk. It was a revival of the Antwerp experience in terms of snow instead of mud. Then after another year at Aldershot, noting the fruits of old reforms and laying the ground for new, he received the honour which to him was perhaps the most coveted of all. He was appointed at the end of 1920 Commander-in-Chief in India, and though the times were unpropitious, the choice pronounced him worthy to wear the mantle of his old chief, Roberts.

The "Hammering General" was a nickname drawn from his own talk, and it revealed only one aspect of many in the man, all of them commanding admiration and affection. "General Belle Humeur" was the tribute of his French comrades to his perfect equanimity under every kind of trial. But "Rawley" was his old school label, and it lasted him for life throughout Army society all the world over. An accomplished draughtsman, with a fine touch for water-colour landscape, his example and inculcation did as much as anyone's to instil and develop in the British Army the faculty of "reading country and putting it on paper." An intimate chum once said of him that "he speaks French like a native, reads Napoleon, swears when necessary, lives like a Spartan, and expects everyone to do or die"—a true piece of portraiture that needs only this addition, that his men took him literally in this last respect, and showed it whenever he gave the word. Lord Kitchener put it on record twenty years ago that he "possesses the qualities of a Staff officer and a column-commander in the field. His characteristics will always ensure him a front place in whatever he sets his hand to."

It is regrettable that this man of few words was a man of still fewer writings. Except for a few disconnected instructions on training, he has left behind him only one small monograph, "The Officer's Notebook," in which he insists that skill and combination are the secret of sound minor tactics, but moral and physical concentration at the decisive point is the only road to victory. A high standard of peace training was his cue for national safety, and, as he showed in a recent speech on India's military affairs, his rule was all for unity if we are to do our duty by the congeries of races whose salvation lies at our doors.

Lord Rawlinson married in 1890 Meredith, only daughter of the late Mr. Coleridge Kennard, but there have been no children, and by his death the peerage becomes extinct. The baronetcy passes to his brother, Colonel Alfred Rawlinson, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., a well-known officer in the 17th Lancers years ago, and now 58 years of age. He took part in the Great War, and while on special intelligence duty with the Army of the Black Sea was imprisoned by the Nationalist Turks in Erzeroum in 1920-21. He married in 1890 Margarette, fifth daughter of Mr. W. B. Greenfield, of Haynes Park, Bedford, and has a son and a daughter.

ARMY DEATH PENALTY.

CANADIAN'S PROTEST OVER AN ANSWER IN PARLIAMENT.

General Sir Arthur Currie, Commander of the Canadian Corps in the war, commenting on the statement of Sir Laming Worthington-Evans in the British House of Commons that twenty-five Canadians were executed during the war for military offences, as compared with five New Zealanders and no Australians, said at Montreal recently:

It seems difficult to explain why such a question should have been asked or answered in the British House of Commons without reference to Canada on a matter concerning Canada alone. The answer given by the Secretary of State makes a most unfair comparison between Canadians and Australians. The Governments of the Dominions never gave up authority over their own troops, but so far as discipline was concerned, this authority was delegated more or less completely to the Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies in France. Australia delegated authority on this point less completely than did Canada, and a court-martial of an Australian soldier could not take place without one or more Australian officers being on the court. It is generally known that no death sentences on Australian soldiers were ever to be approved. I don't wish to make any reflections on the conduct of Australians, but the fact that none were executed while twenty-five Canadians were proves nothing whatever. If the facts of the case as reported in the Press are correct, I consider the British Government has committed another stupid blunder and struck a dangerous blow at Imperial friendship.

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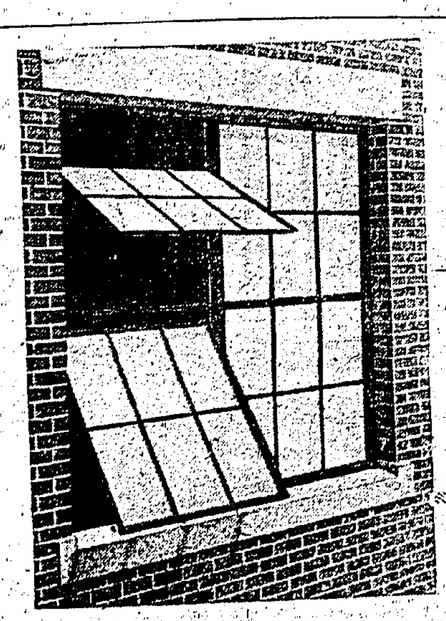
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DANGER OF GOLD STANDARD.

NOTED ECONOMIST'S REPLY TO MR. McKENNA.

Mr. J. M. Keynes delivered an address before the Commercial Committee of the House of Commons on March 18th on "The Problem of the Gold Standard," in which he replied to Mr. McKenna's previous speech before the same Committee and contended that "the audit system of this country will be a managed system anyhow."

Contending that at any rate on this occasion it was not the monetary reformers who were the cautious folk, Mr. Keynes said his concrete proposal was, after all, not very alarming. It was that, broadly speaking, we should continue under the same methods and machinery of management as during the past two years, but with this difference, that we should have as our object the stability of internal prices and the adequacy of internal credit to the requirements of our trade and industry, instead of the gradual deflation of our prices relatively to those in the United States.

NEW AND UNKNOWN PREDICAMENT.

The new problem before the Bank of England would not be any more difficult than their present problem. On the other hand, to declare at an early date that we bound our currency-unit irrevocably with gold was certainly rash. We should not be returning to the pre-war system. We should be taking the risks of a new and unknown predicament. We should be trying to run a managed credit system disguised as an automatic gold standard in the totally new conditions created by our indebtedness to America, the concentration of gold in America, and the establishment of the Federal Reserve System in America. It was his opinion that a movement of gold to or from America which would drain or swamp us would be almost unnoticed by them.

With our industries in their present struggling condition and employment at its present level, he reckoned it of the first importance that we should keep the control of our internal credit system in our own hands. We were not in a condition to stand shocks or storms. He thought that we would make a big mistake if we exposed ourselves to them merely for the convenience—for really it was little more—of a fixed rate of exchange with the dollar. Any important change in the cost of living and the general level of prices, whether up or down, would endanger industrial peace. Every contraction of credit brought about by the external situation and not required to check an incipient boom at home would take away from the employer the possibility of expanding or even maintaining the amount of work on hand.

Mr. McKenna, after defending the gold standard by pointing out its disadvantages, had ended up in the naughty expectation that it would probably depreciate in the long run, and so give us a little inflation, without loss of apparent respectability. He (Mr. Keynes) thought this forecast very probable.

LEADERS IN BLINKERS.

One who was in a minority must make the best he could of what practical politics permitted. The leaders of all three political parties had strapped on their blinkers and decided to see nothing ahead except the gold convertibility as our ultimate objective. He claimed that, whatever happened, the idea of restoring gold convertibility by allowing the existing embargo on the export of gold to lapse on January 1st next, was needlessly rash. It would only serve to commit us in advance to do something, in circumstances we could not foresee, that we should not do voluntarily with our eyes open. It was desirable to pass a Bill continuing the embargo, subject to the discretion of the Treasury to remove it when they judged it wise to do so.

AMALGAMATION OF NOTE ISSUES.

To return to convertibility would probably involve the amalgamation of the currency note issue with the Bank of England note issue. It would be well to get this question out of the way before touching the embargo. If this was done, the future convertibility of the new note should be fixed, not in terms of sovereigns, but in terms of bullion. That was to say, the Bank of England should be liable, not to cash individual notes in sovereigns, but to provide gold bullion against notes in amounts of not less than £1,000 at a time. This would avoid any risk of the return of sovereigns into active circulation. He also advocated that the right to send gold to the Mint should be restricted to the Bank of England, and that the Bank's price for gold bullion offered by importers should be left to the Bank's discretion.

Being an impenitent economist, he would still be dissatisfied at the slowness of our statesmen to adopt the real cures which lay to their hand for some of our present evils, but if he was an industrialist, he would, if these suggestions were adopted, look forward to the near future with less anxiety.

Replying to the points raised in a discussion which followed, Mr. Keynes said he thought the cause of the "onward sweep" in America to which he had referred in his speech as the reason for the *rapid* absorption of their unemployed was the immense national expansion that was going on, and among other causes the fact that they had severely restricted immigration. A 6 per cent. Bank rate would be almost disastrous. As to the question of stabilizing exchange between the dollar and sterling, there was no doubt that the United States wanted us to go back to gold and would do a good deal to facilitate that operation.

HISTORIC CAUSES.

Replying to the suggestion that the long value of gold was always in the downward direction, Mr. Keynes said there was no law of nature operating in that direction. Whether it went up or down was due to historic causes.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

He thought the 5 per cent. Bank rate was useful, he would not say helpful. It represented the facts and was not oppressive. He had no doubt that the banks would evolve a system to prevent violent oscillations.

He believed that a wise policy of managed currency might make all the difference to our volume of unemployment. There was no doubt, however, if we decided to resume the gold standard that we could see it through; we had a certain amount of gold, we had credit, and we had certain borrowing facilities in America which, however, he would be sorry to see us use. It was not a question of the possibility of doing it, it was a question of the wisdom.



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China Lights	$37½ sa.
Hongkong Trams	$45 nom.
Peak Tramways	$22½ b.

b—buyers; s—sellers; sa—sales.

AUSTRALIAN APPLES.

Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner, formally launched the new Australian apple season in London on April 1st when he opened an exhibition of Australian apples at Australia House. The new season's fruit was attractively displayed in the exhibition hall, and was regarded as of particularly high-grade quality.

The High Commissioner, in opening the exhibition, stated that this year's Australian apple crop was estimated at approximately 1,750,000 cases, of which approximately 1,155,000 would come from Tasmania and 410,000 from Victoria. This represented an advance of nearly 250,000 cases on last year's crop. Assuming, he said, 130 apples to a case, that meant about 227,000,000 Australian apples would be eaten by the people of the United Kingdom between then and the end of August—equal to five per head. The Australian apple trade represented a first-rate example of the Coué method as applied to commerce—every year in every way it grew better and better.

The exhibition, which included pineapples from Queensland and other fruits, was attended by the Agents-General of the Australian States and representatives of the fruit trade.

Too much is taken out of British trade and commerce by people who put absolutely no service into them.—*Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P.*

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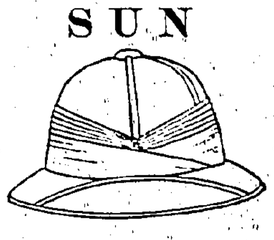
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DIOCESE OF VICTORIA

SYNOD OF THE CHINESE CHURCH.

ADDRESS BY BISHOP DUPPUY.

The fourth meeting of the Synod of the Chinese Church in the diocese of Victoria, Hongkong, was opened in the Cathedral Hall on Wednesday and concludes to-day.

The Rt. Rev. C. R. Duppuy D.D., Bishop of Victoria, presided. There was a large attendance of delegates from the Chinese Churches in the diocese.

In his opening address, Bishop Duppuy said:

Our Diocesan Synod was constituted in 1913. This is the fourth meeting of the Synod and the second over which it has been my privilege to preside. Our last meeting was held, if you remember, three years ago in the vestry of the newly consecrated Church of Our Saviour, Canton. The real progress that is being made in this Diocese God only knows for it is God alone who knows the souls of men. But at time like this we are bound to take stock of our position: to try to see where we have gained and where we have lost and to enquire what is the direction in which we are moving.

(A).—THE LARGER LIFE OF THE CHUNG HUA SHENG KUNG HUI.

And first as to the larger life of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui. Twelve months we had the privilege of welcoming to South China the General Synod. It was a privilege unique in our story when we welcomed fifteen bishops and delegates from almost every part of China and visitors from beyond China. In the work that was accomplished then the following points call I think for special notice from me to-day:

1. *The constitution of Shensi as a missionary district.*—This is the last step towards its establishment as a separate Diocese. Nine years of steady work has been done by our church in this northern province. I am glad that though here in the south we have heavy committments of our own, we have from the first taken our full share in this work. We are pledged as a Diocese to give $1,000 a year towards it.

2. *The appointment of a Committee for work among the Chinese Overseas.*—This is a problem which especially affects us. We are constantly asked to supply workers for Chinese in different parts of the world and as you know two of our younger clergy have already gone forth for this service:—the Rev. Tso See Fong to Melbourne and the Rev. Edward Lee to New Zealand. I look forward to a day when our Divinity School in Canton will not only be able to supply us with fully equipped workers for this Diocese but also will be able as part of its regular work to provide helpers asked for by the Chinese authorities in places overseas.

3. *The establishment of the Women's Missionary Service League and the position accorded to women in the Council and work of the Church.*—Women may now take their place equally with men in the Central councils of the Church and also may be ordained as deaconesses. In this diocese we owe much to the work of women and I am sure they are going to be at the front in Chinese christianity. Already women have been appointed on the Hongkong Church Body, established twenty-three years ago, and took their seats for the first time at our last meeting held this month, and I am sure we shall profit by their counsels. I welcome the formation of the Women's Missionary Service League and I hope the League will be strongly represented in this Diocese and may help us to reach out to some of the vast untouched areas within it.

4. *National Christian Council.*—I am glad that a resolution was passed welcoming the formation of the National Christian Council. I am convinced in a country where there are something like two hundred and forty Christian organisations a council like this can be a real help. And I am sure that the desire of us all is, without sacrificing anything essential in historic christianity, to reach out towards the universal fellowship of a reunited Church.

5. *Central Theological School.*—One of the projects the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui, now in its thirteenth year, has before it is the provision of a worthy Central Theological School. It is a project of immense importance for the future of the Chinese Church. You will remember that the Dioceses have been asked to contribute before the next General Synod the sum of $10,000 towards a building fund. In South China we have of course our own theological college at Canton but I hope that we shall nevertheless be able to take our part in this important work and in due course may be able to contribute something also towards the expenses of the Central Theological College.

(B).—WORK OF THIS DIOCESE.

And now to turn to the work in this Diocese. Along certain lines there has undoubtedly been, I think, progress for instance:—

1. *Educational Work.*—During the time that has elapsed since last Synod the new St. Stephen's College for Girls has been built in Hongkong; Holy Trinity College for boys in Canton: a new block has been added to St. Paul's College; and on June 6th His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to lay the foundation stone of St. Paul's Girls' College. In Kowloon, the new Diocesan Boys School is in course of erection; and a site has been promised, and money is being collected, for building St. Stephen's Boys' College at Stanley.

And speaking of buildings there is other work that calls for mention:—

2. *Other Buildings.*—The inpatients' block at Yunnanfu hospital: a new preaching hall and catechist's house at Lidmchow. Here in Hongkong the Government has provisionally earmarked a site at Homuntin where we have undertaken to build at a cost of $30,000 within the next twenty-four months a Church and pastor's house and within a second period of twenty-four months a school. Secondly, the Government has earmarked a site for a Preaching Hall in a rapidly developing part of Kowloon. If we are farsighted we shall see we are not too late in providing for the ministrations of our Church in what I have no doubt will in a very few years become a vastly populated area. Then again since last we met in Synod the old theological college at Shek-Pai has been sold. The money has been placed on Fixed Deposit in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank pending the raising of an additional sum by the Chinese Church for the erection of a much needed parochial hall and pastor's residence adjacent to the Church of Our Saviour, Canton, which will be a central rallying place for our church life in Kwangtung. In making the above enumerations I am of course aware that I have spoken of Mission projects as well as those which more immediately come under the control of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui but I have spoken of these because they all have in view the one main aim of building up the Chinese Church.

3. *Finance.*—Another line along which there has been distinct advance since our last Synod has been that of Finance. I am sure that our Diocesan Finance Board has come to stay and that the work which it is doing is of immense importance to the well being of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui. In the first place the finance board has now become responsible for the payment of all Chinese workers. A great deal of work formerly controlled by the Church Missionary Society is now controlled by the finance board to which the C.M.S. makes a block grant. And in the establishment of this Board we owe an especial debt to the keenness and generosity of several laymen, Mr. Lam Woo, the treasurer; Mr. J. M. Wong, J.P., the secretary; Mr. Woo Yee Tung, the Accountant. Confessedly the finance board is only as yet at the beginning of its work but what I am concerned to record to-day is that a good beginning has been made.

One thing I am anxious to see is the establishment of a really strong Central Fund which shall be invested and the interest of which shall be used for the payment of workers and more especially as an auxiliary fund to augment what is provided by local congregations for the stipends of clergy. A good beginning has been made: $14,000 has been subscribed. There has been striking generosity in many directions but we cannot say that provision for the payment of the Chinese clergy is yet on a self-supporting basis but I hope before another Synod this also may be accomplished.

4. *Country Work.* The part of our work where I think the least apparent advance has been made is in some of our country work. I may be wrong in my impressions here but if I am right the unsettled condition of the country is answerable for much. What we have to remember is that three-quarters of the people of China live in country districts and that a living Church must be constantly pushing out into unreached regions.

While I say this I should also like to record the heroic way that some of our country workers, men and women, have stuck to their posts amid great difficulties and dangers. What I desire to emphasise is that this Diocese of which I am Bishop is one of the least developed as well as one of the largest in the world and we must not be content to let it remain thus. By common consent the provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi (the southern part of which is part of this Diocese) are the least developed from a Christian point of view in all China. And here as I have already suggested I hope the newly formed Women's Missionary Service League will help us. I know there is the readiness of spirit among our women because at the time of the New Year preaching I went round with Miss Pitts and saw with my own eyes what some of our Chinese ladies are doing in the poorer parts of this city. And I have witnessed their keenness in many other directions also.

5. *Extension of Pastorates.*—One of the subjects we have to consider at this Synod is the extension of Pastorates and I would like to see this meeting of Synod mark an epoch in this regard. I understand that it will be proposed that two new pastorates will be formed at Shekkei and Taileung; and Kongmoon and Hok Shan. I would also much like to see a pastorate formed at Nanning and one of our more experienced clergy offer for service there. I visited Nanning myself two years ago and saw the importance of the place. I know how the work of the Rev. Tsang Yat Seng was appreciated when he was there. It seems to me very much like betraying a trust if after beginning work there in 1914 we lay it down now, especially as it would mean that a number of our communicants would be unprovided for. I would like this Synod very earnestly to consider the problem of the future of Nanning.

6. *Personnel.*—Coming to personnel, the interval between the Synods has been one of heavy loss. We have lost in the first place our veteran worker and leader Archdeacon Barnett. It would be hard to describe how much he has done by his wise statesmanship for the building up of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui in this Diocese and I can only say we miss him at every turn. Our one consolation is that we know that wherever Archdeacon and Mrs. Barnett are their interest in this Diocese will never flag.

Then there are two others who also by their long service have become household names among us—Miss Pitts for her wonderful work in Hongkong and Miss Havers for her self-denying labours in country work.

We have also lost a clergyman of great promise by the death of the Rev. R. D. Shaw, M.C.

There have been certain changes in the location of workers and also additions to the staff. These I do not propose to notice in detail here. I would merely record that since last Synod it has been my privilege to ordain:—

7. *Ordinations.*—Wong Fuk Ping and Mo Yung In, as Deacons, and Reginald Dupré Shaw as Priest.

(*Continued on next Column*).

Speaking of ordination leads me to add a word about Lay Readers. In the neighbouring Diocese of Fukien Lay Readers after three years of satisfactory service, and the passing of certain tests, receive a licence and a badge of office from the Bishop. I should be quite willing to consider a similar suggestion after the matter had received consideration by the Standing Committee of Synod.

8. *Confirmations.*—The numbers confirmed have been as follows:—1922, 183 (77 men and 106 women); 1923, 200 (92 men and 108 women); 1924, 98 (30 men and 69 women). In 1924 the Bishop was absent on leave for nine months. 1925, 125 (45 men and 80 women); during the four past months.

There are two notes on which I would close. The one is the need for Instruction the other is the need for Holiness of Life.

9. *Instruction.*—First there is the need of learning, both among us clergy and also among our Church members. A great English Bishop used to say to his clergy. "If you do not read you will become a burden to the Church in thirteen years," and I am sure this is true of every Church. Every year the Victoria Diocesan Association has given at Christmas time a gift of books to workers. I would like to receive suggestions from the clergy as to how best we may further study amongst ourselves. Pastoral lectures and Study Circles have been suggested to me and I think both are good. I would like to say here that I was glad that two of our clergy, the Rev. P. Jenkins and Wong Tung Ng were selected by the British and Foreign Bible Society for the important work of revising the New Testament in Cantonese colloquial. I understand that the revised version will be published shortly.

And amongst our Church people I hope everything possible will be done to foster among those who come for Baptism the regular reading of the Bible, along the lines of the Scripture Union for instance or whatever means may best approve itself.

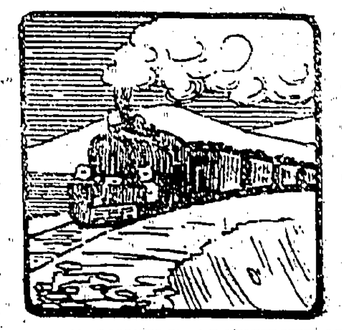
I would also like to stress the need for the most thorough possible preparation of those who are to be confirmed. I would always incline to err on the side of over preparation rather than the reverse. And I think it is a dishonour to our Church when candidates are presented to the Bishop inefficiently prepared. Confirmation time affords a unique opportunity for instruction in the principles of Christianity. This opportunity should be used to the full.

10. *Holiness of Life.*—The supreme need is holiness of life. This tells more than anything else. The Church that will live and weather all the storms is the Church that is creating saints.

In some dioceses there is a Canon Missioner whose office is, by God's grace, to deepen spiritual life among workers and church members by the holding of retreats and other methods. I wish more could be done in this way in this Diocese. I hope that more may be done. Our work is to be tried by fire and the one thing that can fix as a last resort stand that test is holiness. There are no short cuts. The church that would be holy must pay the price. Above all we must be spiritual.

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LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.

The tennis tournament was continued at the Hongkong Cricket Club ground, yesterday. The results follow:—

Open Championship Singles.—(Third round): Capt. C. T. O'Callaghan beat Lau Fook Ling, 6-1, 6-2, 6-0.

Open Championship Doubles.—(Fourth round): H. D. and S. A. Rumjahn beat Ng Sze Cheong and Yung Hin Lun, 6-2, 6-0, 6-1.

Club Championship.—(Second round): F. A. Redmond beat D. J. Alfree, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4.

Handicap Doubles.—(Second round): B. D. Evans and W. Hyde (+3/6) beat L. P. Ralph and A. H. Penn (rec. 15), 6-4, 6-3.

The following matches are down for decision to-day:—

Open Championship Singles.—(Second round): T. Honda *v.* T. Akiyama.

(Third round): Ng Sze Cheong *v.* T. Yamada; M. W. Lo *v.* S. E. Green.

Open Championship Doubles.—(Fourth round): Capt. C. T. O'Callaghan and Dr. D. R. Gawler *v.* I. M. Razack and J. A. Cassumbhoy.

Mixed Doubles Handicap.—(Third round): L. M. S. Lloyd and Miss Peck (scr.) *v.* Mr. W. and Mrs. Woodward (rec. 15).

THE BIG FIGHT.

THE FRENCH BOXER DUPRE SEEN IN TRAINING.

[BY "CADOGAN."]

Yesterday evening at the V.R.C. I witnessed the training of André Dupré, who meets C.P.O. Jim Cartlidge at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night. Slight, lithe, and boyish-looking he does not present the appearance of a boxer, but once in the ring his quality becomes evident. He did two rounds of shadow-boxing, and followed this by sparring two rounds each with Signalman Ollivaux and Stoker Le Guillon of the French gunboats *Argus* and *Vigilante*, respectively, concluding with two rounds at the punch bag.

Dupré is as swift as a panther, and is no doubt a craftsman in the ring. He has also a beautiful left, which he uses continually. He told me that his age was 25, and his weight 9st. I asked him the length of his reach, and he laughingly replied that he depended more on the length of his legs when he met an aggressive opponent. "I have long legs," he added, "and they have enabled me to escape often."

Questioned concerning the fight, he said he had never seen Cartlidge box, but he knew he had a good record. He, too, had his reputation, and he could only go on that. He said, however, that he hoped to keep up his reputation, and promised that the fight would be a good one. On my telling him that Cartlidge was strong, he said he knew his opponent was stronger than he, but with a smile pointed to his long legs and tapped his left fist with his right hand. My own impression is that the Frenchman will give a fine exhibition of scientific boxing, if he is able to keep back his stronger opponent. Cartlidge was not at the Yacht Club last night, so I did not see him in training. But I know him as a tough fighter and if the Frenchman attempts to "fight" him he will be unfortunate. It will be better for him to box.

OFFER FROM MANILA.

Yesterday Dupré received a cable from the Olympic Club, Manila, offering him $1,500, win, lose, or draw for a contest in Manila.

EUROPEAN'S INITIATIVE.

THREE ARMED ROBBERS SENT TO THE SESSIONS.

The three Chinese who were arrested in connection with an attempted armed robbery at Chatham Road on April 21st were committed to the Criminal Sessions by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. F. J. W. Focken, of Alex. Ross & Co. who was responsible for the capture of two of the men, said he was in Chatham Road when he heard a police whistle being blown, and later saw a man issue from a house and try to board a bus. He (witness) tried to intercept him, and the man ran away. Witness chased him and eventually pulled him down and handed him over to an assistant of his. A Chinese standing near by pointed to another man who was being carried away in a ricksha. He (Mr. Focken) then boarded a bus, overtook the ricksha and pulled the man out. A revolver was found on the first defendant and some string was tied around the second defendant's waist.

His Worship congratulated Mr. Focken on the way he had acted.

FOOTBALL.

An announcement in our advertisement columns states that seats for the football matches to-morrow and on Monday and Tuesday on the H.K.F.C. ground, Happy Valley, can now be obtained at Messrs. Moutrie's, from the South Athletic Association, and from Wong Kam Ying.

CINEMA NOTES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"The Courtship of Myles Standish," with Charles Ray as the star and portraying the dashing rôle of the bashful young Pilgrim, John Alden, comes to the Queen's Theatre to-day, and local cinema-goers will find it filled with life and action, romance and thrilling adventure. Enid Bennett is Priscilla and her work could not be improved upon. She is sweet, comely, and most natural in all her important love scenes with Ray.

LOCAL COST OF BUILDING.

ARE SUBSTITUTES FOR BRICKS POSSIBLE?

[Contributed.]

A pair of Telford all-steel houses were erected in one of the exhibition halls of the British Industries Fair which was held, recently, at Birmingham. In view of the greatly increased cost of building in Hongkong—one might almost say that the cost makes house building prohibitive except for the wealthy—it may be of interest to give some particulars of these all steel houses.

Most people prefer to live in a detached house, although, speaking generally, it is cheaper to provide the same accommodation in a semi-detached house, and cheaper still to provide it in a block of flats. That is why so many blocks of flats have been erected in the Colony in recent years.

It will, probably, come as a surprise to some readers to learn that a single all-steel house can be built in England for an inclusive cost of £470. This is a house complete, all ready for occupation. It includes the internal fittings needed and decorations and paint-work. It does not include the cost of the ground, nor, of course, the cost of furniture.

THE ACCOMMODATION.

Now let us see what the purchaser gets for his money. In appearance the house gives one the impression of being built of stone slabs. It is finished on the outside with a rubber paint which has a natural gloss. In the "non-parlour" type, each house has a living room which is 14ft. 4in. long and 14ft. 2in. wide. It is only 8ft. 6in. high. Many living rooms of houses in this Colony are more than 12 feet high, although it is noticeable that some of the newer offices are not so lofty as those built twenty or thirty years ago. Nor are the private houses so spacious as they were.

Figures convey very little, but it is easy to make paces and obtain a rough idea of the dimensions of your own apartments. You can then make a comparison.

In the all steel-house there is a door which separates the living room from the staircase and the street-door. Behind the stairs you may store cycles or a baby carriage.

On the ground floor there is the living room, the scullery, a pantry and a bath-room. The scullery is 10ft. 8in. by 8ft. 6in. with hot and cold water supply and the usual fittings. The pantry has wooden shelves. The bath-room has a brass pipe, for the hot water supply, running along the full length and at a convenient height for use as a rail for airing towels or linen. In the bath-room the wooden floor is covered with tiled linoleum.

Upstairs there are three bedrooms. The rooms are (a) 14ft. 2in. by 10ft. 4in. —quite a cosy apartment; (b) 14ft. 2in. by 8ft. 8in., and (c) 10ft. 8in. by 8ft. 10in. A loose panel in the ceiling allows access to storage space in the roof.

The structure itself is entirely of steel. The walls are made of pressed steel plates 3in. thick. The interior is lined with asbestos-cement sheets which are covered with especially prepared distemper. The internal appearance is said to be quite delightful.

The "non-parlour" type of house gives a floor area of about 840 square feet, but a large model, giving an additional room, a parlour downstairs, and large bedrooms upstairs has an aggregate floor-space of 950 square feet. This parlour type house costs £580. In addition to the £580 there is the cost of the land, the drainage work, gas, water and electric supply services, the preparation of the ground and the cost of the concrete platform which forms the foundation.

THE LOCAL PROBLEM.

Assuming that these houses are approved by the Ministry of Health in Great Britain, and supposing that they become fairly popular, are they likely to prove suitable to Hongkong? If so, our local shipyards should be able to use their experience and resources. They should, incidentally, make a profit out of the work.

Most of us are used to living in an all steel house during the few weeks of an ocean voyage. During those weeks we manage to use an incredibly small bedroom, and often we share it with a stranger. We are, however, glad enough to get back to normal living conditions.

It would seem that the all-steel houses must prove themselves to be very hot, but the asbestos lining should keep out some of the heat. There would have to be verandahs. Also there would be the servants' quarters—presumably all-steel.

Whether the local Building Authority would grant permission for the erection of such a house on the Peak is a matter of doubt. Possibly it might be suggested that Taipo or Fanling should be tried first of all. There seems no reason, however, why the all-steel houses should not be constructed so as to withstand the huge wind pressures of a typhoon.

Assuming that the house could be built, what would the five-roomed "parlour type" cost, erected at, let us say, the Conduit Road level.

For such a house, the land would cost, let us suppose $4,000 and the preparation of the site $2,000. Assuming $2,000 for the concrete platform, and other extras, we have a total of $8,000 exclusive of the cost of the house. It would probably cost quite as much for labour for erecting the house in Hongkong as in England. There is the freight, etc. The "all-steel house" would probably cost $7,000 in Hongkong as against £580 in England. (We must employ an authorised architect and his fees are included).

Thus, according to the above figures, which are merely very rough guesses and not accurate estimates, the cost of the all-steel house in Hongkong, containing two good-sized rooms downstairs, together with scullery, pantry and a bath-room, and also three fair seized bedrooms upstairs, would be $15,000.

COMPARATIVE COSTS.

We should like the height of the rooms to be at least 11ft. which would increase the cost of the house ($7,000) to $9,400, and make the total cost about $17,400.

(Continued on next Column).

We should like verandahs round three sides of the house; let us add another $2,000 for verandahs; and $1,500 for servants' quarters (? steel) and kitchen. We then reach a total of $21,900.

Immediately the question comes to our minds the vital question: "How does that compare with the usual local figures." We can answer at once that it is very much cheaper.

To build a house in brick in the modern style in this Colony of the dimensions quoted above, including all the above items except land, on the Conduit Road would be from $35,000 to $40,000. Including the cost of land, it would probably be $40,000, at least.

If these figures are fairly reasonable, it would appear that the all-steel house is worth consideration.

We can imagine that the local architects would not regard anything of the "standard" type with any real affection. There would be no obvious reason for charging the usual professional fees for design etc. Nor would they have reason to include fees for working out the bills of quantities for the contractors.

It is generally known that an attempt to build more or less standard houses has been made at Kowloon, in connection with the scheme with which the Hon. Mr. Montague Ede's name has been associated. It is believed that mortar bricks, made of cement and sand, have been used, but if figures showing the cost of the houses have been published they have not been greatly commented upon. It is believed, however, that the cost of the all-steel house would be about the same as the houses erected through the initiative of Mr. Montague Ede.

Whether local building costs are likely to come down or go up is a question concerning which only Chinese contractors can give any real information. Steel houses might cause them to ponder.

An experiment has been made at Fanling, but it is difficult to obtain particulars of the house. It is, apparently, an all wood house, built of materials sent from Canada. Rumour places the cost at about $6,000. It would be of great interest to have exact figures of costs and dimensions.

In general the cost of building in Hongkong is excessively high. Land in the central part of Victoria is very costly. In all parts of the Colony it is expensive to build, even if the land is fairly cheap. It is apparently a delusion to think that cheaper labour means cheaper cost of building. It is true that houses are dear in Great Britain, but there are few, if any places, in the "home" country, where it costs as much to build a small residence as in Hongkong.

A DEAL IN BRICKS.

COURT STORY OF LARGE ORDER BUT NO PAYMENT.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. H. R. Butters, Wong Hing Tin, *alias* Wong Shek Chuen, was charged on four counts of obtaining credit by means of fraud.

He was first charged with on December 26th unlawfully incurring certain debts or liabilities to the complainant, Poon Fong, No. 11, Wing Kat Street, assistant manager of the Yuet Shing Foong firm of brick dealers, by obtaining credit to the amount of $1,267.50 with intent to defraud.

The second charge was of the same character in respect of the Hang Shing Loong firm of brick dealers, and defendant was alleged to have obtained credit to the amount of $1,492.77 on December 31st, from the complainant Chan Kee, master of the firm, by promising payment within seven days, with intent to defraud.

In the third charge it was alleged that defendant obtained credit by means of fraud to the amount of $1,466.13, from Wing Shan, 3, Gilman Street, Assistant Manager of the Chung Hing Foong On Kee firm of brick dealers, on January 3rd.

In the fourth charge against him he was alleged to have obtained credit to the amount of $1,128 by means of fraud from Lai Yan, 7, Gresson Street, Wanchai, Manager of the Nam Loong firm of brick dealers of the same address, on January 25th.

Mr. R. E. A. Webster represented the four complainants and Mr. G. R. Haywood appeared for the defence.

Mr. Haywood applied for an adjournment of the case, stating that as he had only just been instructed he knew nothing about the circumstances of the case. He did not even know what the charges were.

Mr. Webster formally objected and suggested that the evidence of the complainants might be taken and cross-examination reserved.

His Worship decided to take the evidence in chief and allow cross-examination at a later hearing of the case.

Evidence was taken in respect of the fourth charge in connection with the Nam Loong firm. The complainant stated that on December 28th a man named Li Hing Chor came to the shop and asked whether he had any bricks. Witness told him he had none, whereupon the man told him to inform him at 71, Connaught Road Central, when he received a fresh supply of bricks. On January 3rd, his firm were in a position to supply bricks, and he (witness) went to 71, Connaught Road Central, where he saw Li Hing Chor and the defendant. This house was occupied by the Yue On firm. It was agreed between them that he should supply 50,000 bricks at a price of $1,128. The goods were delivered on January 4th to a junk lying at Yaumati. The terms regarding payment were that the money should be forthcoming within a period of seven days. This time having expired and the money not having been paid, witness called at the Yue On firm on January 11th for payment. He could not find the defendant and kept on going there until January 20th, when he found that the signboard of the firm had been removed. Complainant produced an order in respect of the goods.

The defendant was arrested on April 16th on the s.s. *Sui Tai* which came from Macao.

After this evidence, His Worship adjourned the case for further hearing on Monday afternoon.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

STRIKE OF THE FLOUR MERCHANTS.

Deferring to the demands of the flour merchants of Canton, who have been suspending trade for nearly a fort night as a protest against additional taxation, the Generalissimo of the Kuomintang Army has decided to suspend enforcement of the stamp duty on flour sales for the time being. The Stevedores Union the other day succeeded in stopping the arrival of a large consignment of flour from Hongkong by refusing to unload, the stevedores having no sympathy with those failing to co-operate with other merchants of the same guild in the attempt to oppose further taxation. A certain firm secretly traded and reaped a huge profit, while others were fighting against the tax; but it is understood that a movement is on foot to boycott the firm.

LABOUR UNIONS.

Canton to-day has about 140, and Hongkong 220 registered labour unions, Wuchow, so far, has only five. Nearly every union has an office, and some have the whole-time service of a clerk in charge of their premises and to look after correspondence. Walking along the streets either in Canton or Hongkong these days, one seldom misses the display of flags, electrically lighted arches, and the thundering of Chinese orchestra extending from second, third, or fourth storeyed porches in the evening, indicating a celebration by some labour unions. Another sign of organized Chinese labour these days, not confined to strikes or political agitation parades is the funeral procession, in which a dead brother of good standing in a union is always remembered. The possible influence of Cantonese labour may be judged by the scores of political pamphlets, blanks for filling in subscribers to new publications started in all parts of China, subscription books of charitable institutions, always seen on the desks of union clerks or reading room tables. Canton and Hongkong workers attach much importance to their union membership cards and badges, and there is not a day when local newspapers do not contain notices of loss of some of these precious documents and warning against misuse of same.

May Day in Canton this year will be a big day. Some 500 delegates representing Chinese labour all over China will hold the Second National Conference here, and the newly organized Farmers League of the Kuomintang, said to have more than 50 organizations and 200,000 members in 22 of the 96 districts in Kwangtung, which will hold its first convention at the same time, will join in the gigantic May Day Parade, which will be the first formal combination of the two honoured occupations in social China.

By request of the Federation of Canton Labour, May Day has been proclaimed by the Civil Governor a legal holiday in Canton, thus giving Kwangtung Province the distribution of being the first in the Republic of China to recognise the interest of the working class to the fullest extent. Canton gave labour prominence four years ago, when three special seats at the Municipal Council were assigned to Labour, putting them in this respect on a par with the merchants, while only one seat was reserved for each of the legal, teaching, medical, and engineering professions. Newspapers of Canton and Hongkong, as early as 1920, commenced to issue special editions on May Day, and the first National Conference of Labour, of China was in 1921 and the second, 1925, will also be, held in Canton.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

The general welfare of Cantonese workers is not neglected. The Mechanics Union of South China with head office at Honam, Canton City, has a $100,000 building, in which reading room, evening study classes, and social parlours are housed. Even the coolies have their missions for educational and religious activities in comfortable quarters at the eastern suburb, and the sampan people have school and Gospel boats at Fati and Poontong within the Canton Harbour Limits. The employees of the principal department stores of Canton and Hongkong have half-holidays on Sunday, and in a few cases, social service secretaries from the Y.M.C.A. hold divine services early Sunday mornings or late in the evenings at the invitation of the fokis themselves.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Cantonese workmen are asking for an eight-hour working day. The first large employer to grant the demand is the Canton-Hankow Railroad (Kwangtung Section). All Cantonese employers would be glad if all their employees will actually work for eight hours a day.

WAGES IN THE SILK INDUSTRY.

Silk industry statistics show that in 1920 70,000 reeling girls in the filatures of Suntak were paid wages ranging from 15 to 50 cents a day, while wages now run from 40 cents to $1.20.

THE TOMB OF SUN YAT SEN.

The Kuomintang desires to order the Canton authorities to raise $500,000 for the coming final entombment of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen at Golden Purple Hill, Nanking.

TROOPS IN EAST KWANGTUNG.

Nearest figures to hand show that the pro-Kuomintang Army in Eastern Kwangtung now has more than 30,000 troops scattered over ten districts. The main force is at Soonghau, with some 8,000 strong. The anti-Bolshevists still have some 12,000 men distributed along the Kwangtung-Kiangsi-Fukien borders, and the largest force consisting of 3,000, is at Yungting, with Colonel Tse Man Ping in command.

DR. J. G. SCHURMAN.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD CHINA UNCHANGED.

The *Far Eastern Review* published the following appreciation of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the U.S. Minister to China, who has been appointed Ambassador to Germany:—

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman served his term as the American Minister to China during what was undoubtedly the most difficult period for a Peking diplomatic. Everything has been going wrong with China during the past three years, just as everything always goes wrong with any sick man. The fact that a man is sick, however, does not at all mean that he is dead. The capable physician diagnoses the case after a while, discovering wherein lie the dangers to the patient; what are his chances of recovery. To Dr. Schurman, apparently, China has never been without many chances of recovery. He has seen the worst and leaves the country optimistic. It is impossible to believe, in spite of all the enemies of China have to say on the subject, that a man of the training and experience of Dr. Schurman, would be altogether wrong in his analysis of the situation. He has travelled to every part of the country, to the most northern part of Manchuria, to Yunnan, to Szechuan, to interior cities and foreign trading centres; he passed through Lincheng just after the outrage and when the captives were still on Paotzeku; he has been through wars and changes of government; he has seen his own country at the height of popularity; he has witnessed the growth of an anti-foreign movement. Yet, he is an optimist. Therein, perhaps lies the importance of the man. The anscholared easily grow discouraged, for to them each situation is something absolutely new, something never heard of, never dreamed before. To a man of Dr. Schurman's scholarship, it is all more or less an old story. He has seen it all happen elsewhere, in the ancient world, in the England of the Wars of the Roses, in the Florence of Machiavelli, in the Holy Roman Empire of the Reformation. He knows that nations go through their periods of fever and depression. The strong survive, but national strength lies not in bombast and braggadocio, but in natural resources, man-power, the energy and probity of the people. These China has.

SERIOUS PROBLEMS.

Dr. Schurman has had to face some very serious problems in China. The break-down of governmental authority, the relations between China and Russia, the imposition of illegal taxes were only a few of the many questions requiring a keen understanding of China and of the future of the United States in China. He had to undo much of the work of some of his predecessors who used the American Legation in Peking as a centre of anti-Japanese and at times anti-British propaganda in China. He had to establish sincere friendly relations with all foreigners in China and at the same time maintain the prestige of the United States. He has been a difficult task but one to which Dr. Schurman was equal and which he carried through with unvaried success.

UNFRIENDLY CRITICISM.

The most unfriendly criticism of Dr. Schurman came from a small but virulent group of Americans who opposed his policy with regard to the future of China. They did not reason as to whether it was a personal policy with Dr. Schurman or whether it emanated from the State Department. They were not concerned with the possibility that the policy might have been the result of an understanding between the American government and other governments interested in China. The fact remains that after the Washington Conference, Japan declared a change of policy which was finally enunciated in Shidehara's speech, parts of which were published in a recent issue of the *Far Eastern Review*. It is interesting that Dr. Schurman's strongest pronouncements on extraterritoriality and China's future, synchronized with similar statements in Tokyo. In a word, the United States and Japan have both adopted a policy of helpfulness to China, of giving China every possible opportunity to end an umbrageous condition, and there can be little doubt but that Great Britain joins in such a policy. The criticism then of Dr. Schurman for his so-called pro-Chinese speeches is specious and poorly thought out. The suggestion that his speeches were scholarly but ill-timed is just so much verbose piffle. The speeches were well-timed; they were well-planned. They clearly showed to the Chinese people that their future rests, not with Comrade Karakhan, but in the Great Powers, the United States, Japan and Great Britain, whose interests in China require a healthy, peaceful China, whose hope for China ultimately is the same as the hope of the Chinese people.

HOST OF FRIENDS.

Dr. Schurman leaves behind him in China a host of friends and admirers. He is a worthy successor of such a man as Rockhill. His presence put a period to appointments to Peking of men of questionable competence. His successor, Mr. MacMurray is a trained diplomat, experienced in the China service, who for several years past has handled Far Eastern affairs in the State Department and who has been an important factor in the organization of the Washington Conference and who will therefore in Peking assist in making realizable its aims.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

IDEAL FOR PICNIC PARTIES.

LIBBY'S

Veal & Ham Loaf..	Per Tin	.50
Beef Loaf	„	.50
Lunch Tongues ..	„	1.00

POULTON & NOEL'S

Sliced York Ham ..	„	1.45

WALL'S

Pork Pies	„	.90

C. & B.

Potted Meats ..	Per Jar	.40

THE ABOVE ARE PACKED IN CONVENIENT SIZES TO SUIT SMALL OR LARGE PARTIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD. [55

PROMONTA

The most effective nerve-food and strengthening medicine.

SOLE-AGENTS:

BORNEMANN & CO.,

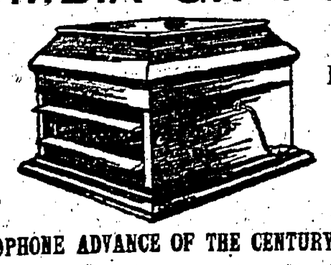
HONGKONG—Queen's Road, Asiatic Building.

CANTON—No. 17, Teu Yuen Ha Kai.

NEW ENGLISH

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

OAK $115.



MAHOGANY $130.

THE GRAMOPHONE ADVANCE OF THE CENTURY. HEAR IT AT

ANDERSON'S. [76

Powell

Due on May 6th.

Ladies' Millinery
„ Dresses
Childrens Panamas
Fancy Belts

Due for Delivery

MAY 6th. [58

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Interest and Responsibility of MR. ROBERT THOMAS MATHESON in Our Firm CEASED on the 30TH APRIL, 1925.

Sd. VERNON & SMYTH.

2153]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINALS.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

RESERVED SEATS.....$1 EACH.

BOOKING will Open at Messrs. MOUTRIE & CO., at 8.30 A.M., on FRIDAY, 1st MAY.

Subject to Weather Conditions it is hoped to play These Two Matches on MONDAY and TUESDAY NEXT. [2155

GRAND FOOTBALL MATCHES.

CLUB GROUND, HAPPY VALLEY.

SOUTH CHINA v. CIVILIANS.

SATURDAY, MAY 2ND. KICK OFF: 5.00 P.M.

SOUTH CHINA v. REST OF CHINA.

TUESDAY, MAY 5TH. KICK OFF: 5.20 P.M.

SOUTH CHINA v. REST OF CHINA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6TH. KICK OFF: 5.20 P.M.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE & CO., CHATER ROAD.

SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION: 7th Floor, CHINA BUILDING.

KWONG KAM YING, 21, POTTINGER STREET.

2156]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "MOREA."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 30TH APRIL, 1925.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR MARSEILLES, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before Arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M., on Mondays and Thursdays, within the free storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th May, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1925. [2154

NOTICE.

Re WONG CHIK CHO,
Alias WONG PUI,
Alias WONG LOK SIN TONG,
DECEASED.

ALL Persons, Companies, Corporations and/or Firms who have not received Direct Communication on the Matter are Requested to give Notice to the Undersigned of any Moneys, Shares, Securities or any other Assets which they may have held on behalf of the above-named Deceased on the 13TH FEBRUARY, 1923, and/or at the present time, and also Notice of any Claims which they may have against the Deceased.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1925.

MR. G. R. HAYWOOD,
No. 4A, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong.

2150]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

THEATRE ROYAL,
MAY 2ND, 1925, AT 9.15 P.M.

FOURTH TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

ANDRE DUPREE
v.
C.P.O. JIM CARTLIDGE.

FIFTEEN 2 MINUTE ROUNDS CATCHWEIGHT CONTEST.

AND ABOUT SIX OTHER MINOR CONTESTS.

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S
FOR:—
MEMBERS Only on the 29TH and 30TH APRIL.
GENERAL PUBLIC 1ST and 2ND MAY.
PRICES: $10.00, $3.00 and $1.00.

NOTE:—MEMBERS of the HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION are entitled to One Ringside Seat Each for $7.50 on production of their Membership Cards. Members are requested to Sign their Names when taking Tickets at the Reduced Rate. [2147

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1924.
Revised by the Members.
PRICE $5
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE Have THIS DAY Authorised MR. C. OFFERSON to Sign for Our Firm in Hongkong Per Procuration.

JEBSEN & CO.,
6, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1925. [2143

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 2ND MAY, 1925, commencing at 3 P.M.

The First Bell will be Rung at 2.30 P.M.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be $1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Season Tickets to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure, Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINSTEAD & DAVIS at $5 each up to FRIDAY, 1st MAY.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [2150

THE HONGKONG TUG & LIGHTER CO., LTD.

THE FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Chater Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 7TH MAY, 1925, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the period ended 31st March, 1925, and Electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 4TH MAY, 1925, until THURSDAY, the 7TH MAY, 1925, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 21st April, 1925. [2135

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned on THURSDAY, the 14TH MAY, 1925, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1924.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14TH MAY, 1925, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1925. [2145

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NEW ISSUE OF CAPITAL.

SHAREHOLDERS are Hereby Notified that the Second and Final Call of $5 per Share on Shares of the New Issue is payable on or before the 1ST DAY of MAY, 1925.

Cheques should be Sent addressed to the Company, together with Certificates of Title in respect of the First Call, when Fully paid Certificates will be issued.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company in respect of the New Issue of Shares will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of April, until SATURDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1925 (both days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares of the New Issue can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1925. [2086

WANTED.

WANTED Some Old Second Hand CARPETS for Packing Purposes, No Matter How Old but Must be Clean.

Apply to—
MR. PERCY SMITH,
6, Des Voeux Road Central.
[2117

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

2032]

TO LET.

POSSESSION 1ST JUNE, "KELLETT MANOR" being No. 185, MOUNT KELLETT.

Apply on the Premises, or to—
MR. H. PERCY SMITH,
6, Des Voeux Road Central.
[2118

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—XE, XI, XS, XYZ, YI, 39, 40, 880, 979, 1609, 1890.

TO LET.—One 3-roomed FLAT, No. 2, JORDAN ROAD, KOWLOON with Flush System:—Apply KOON TAI & CO., No. 24, Des Voeux Road Central, Telephone C. 417. [91

REQUIRED.—An English Protestant NURSE for Children in OCTOBER or Earlier. Apply—MRS. G. R. LINDSAY, ST. ANDREW'S VICARAGE, Kowloon. [90

INTIMATIONS

WATSON'S

PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS

Highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Guaranteed to contain the amount of Pure Carbolic acid specified.

5 per cent.

For Toilet Use

Price—$1.25 per box 3 Cakes.

10 per cent.

For The Bath

$2.25 per box of 3 Cakes.

20 per cent.

Medical Bath Soap

85 cts. per Cake.

You will enjoy a Most Rrefreshing and Luxurious bath by using

WATSON'S Household AMMONIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED 1841. [50

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 1ST, 1925.

THE RUBBER RESTRICTION POLICY.

IT seems strange that there is not more unanimity among the people interested in Rubber cultivation regarding the policy of compulsory restriction. A few days ago we published a cable saying that the Chairmen at two Company meetings in London had criticised the scheme as too drastic, and represented that Dutch growers are making handsome profits at the expense of their English competitors, and inferred generally that the restriction scheme had been a mistake. To-day we publish another London cable on the subject in which the opposite view is presented. The Chairman of the Rubber Growers' Association claims that the policy has stood the test of criticism. Comparing the state of the Rubber industry to-day with its state before the policy of restriction of output was adopted we find the greatest difficulty in understanding those who infer that the policy has been injurious to cultivators of rubber in the British territories. In the year before restriction the price of rubber had fallen to something like 3½d. per lb. There was absolutely no prospect of a substantial rise. "Every market was overstocked, every estate was straining its utmost to make high output compensate for low price and the situation was becoming more desperate week by week." There is no exaggeration in this description of the industry as it was a little more than two years ago. What has been the result of restriction? The first year under restriction gave to Malaya 84 million dollars more for locally produced rubber than had been obtained in the previous unrestricted year and the improvement has continued. The price of rubber has gone up from 6½ in the London market to about 1s. 9d. per lb.; stocks have been substantially reduced and there seems good reason to anticipate that the restriction scheme will automatically lapse in less than two years from now. Mr. ERIC MILLER even predicts that it will soon be necessary to increase the rubber acreage to satisfy the growing consumption. Most of the rubber companies in Malaya have this year become dividend payers again. It is the same in Ceylon where the policy of restriction equally applies. "Whatever arguments are propounded for the abolition of the restriction scheme," says the annual report of the Planters' Association of Ceylon, "these cannot controvert the main claims for retention, viz: reduction of stocks, prices trebled as compared with those immediately ante-dating the Ordinance, capital value of estates saved from rapid decline and incidentally profits raised from a problematical Rs.50 per acre to a tangible Rs. 100." While such claims can be made for the Stevenson scheme of restriction it will take a lot to persuade the Colonial Office that there is any justification for interfering with a policy which seems likely soon to expire automatically by quarterly releases of five per cent.

The Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co.'s steamer is to leave Macao on Sundays at 5 p.m. instead of 4 p.m.

The return of notifiable diseases in the Colony for the 24 hours ended April 29th, shows 1 Chinese case of diphtheria.

Mr. E. M. Moffatt and Mr. G. D. Meade arrived on the *Morea* yesterday to join the staff of the head office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

It is reported that Yunnanese soldiers who kidnapped Chan Kin Ting, a Hongkong merchant, some time ago when he was on a visit to Canton, have released him, ransom money amounting to $42,000 having been paid.

The *Empress of Asia* which left Hongkong at daylight this morning took about 250 passengers from Hongkong for Shanghai. The Spring Race Meeting takes place at Shanghai next week. Not all the 250 are going to the Races.

Among the passengers on the P. & O. *Morea* which arrived from London yesterday were Mr. J. P. B. Eastwood (Jardine, Matheson & Co., Swatow) and Mrs. Eastwood; Mr. A. E. B. Lamble of the same branch of the Firm and Mrs. Lamble, Mr. R. B. Orr, of Messrs. Boyd & Co., Tamsui, and Mrs. Orr.

Mr. Oliver T. Breakspear, who was formerly manager of the Hongkong Daily Press, Ltd., returned to the Colony yesterday from London on the *Morea* to succeed the late Mr. H. A. Cartwright as managing-director of the Company. Mr. B. A. Hale, who has been recently in charge of the business, will shortly be proceeding Home on leave.

Professor John Smith resumed his series of lectures on "Psychology and ethics as applied to economics, industry and politics" at the Hongkong University yesterday evening. His subject at yesterday's lecture was "Some Remarks concerning Social Psychology, and the Evolution of the Group Mind." In which he dealt fully with the psychological aspects of the mind individually and collectively.

Major Nathan, who is Chairman of the Kailan Mining Administration in London and the Director of the Peking Syndicate, arrived in the Colony yesterday by the s.s. *Morea*. He is staying at the Hongkong Hotel, and will remain here for about a week. He then proposes to go North for the purpose of reviewing the position in connection with the two Sino-British Coal Companies.

A collision is reported to have occurred on the Yueh Han Railway at 7 a.m. on April 27th near the Wushek station, in the neighbourhood of Canton. One train, containing passengers only, was run into on a gradient by another, containing passengers and cattle. A number of passengers and animals were injured, but no deaths have been reported. Breakdown gangs went to the spot, and it was hoped to resume traffic on April 29th.

Captain J. J. G. Patterson, who is to take over the command of H.M.A.S. *Brisbane* arrived in Hongkong by the *Morea* yesterday.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut.-Coundr. G. F. Hole, R.N., the master of the *Wo Lee* was fined $5, with five days' hard labour in default, for making fast to the s.s. *Dimmed*.

Before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry at the Central Magistracy yesterday, a saloon boy of the s.s. *President Jefferson* who was caught with a fully loaded automatic pistol and 300 rounds of ammunition in his possession, was charged. Mr. Whitehouse, who appeared for the defence, applied for bail, which was refused, and His Worship adjourned the case for hearing this afternoon.

The *Canton Gazette* announces that on April 28th the local Transportation Union petitioned the Customs Authorities at Canton to prohibit the incoming and outgoing Hongkong and Macao steamers from steaming too fast while on the Pearl River so as to avoid the danger of collision with small boats and sampans. The petition stated that, on the afternoon of the 22nd instant at a place near Nanti (near the Government wharf) one big and one small sampan were capsized by the waves made by one of the outgoing Hongkong steamers.

Mr. A. R. Burkill, the well-known amateur rider of Shanghai, was a passenger by the P. & O. *Morea* which arrived from Home yesterday. He is proceeding to Shanghai on the *Empress of Asia*, and although he has made no definite plans it is possible that he may be seen riding in some of the events at the Spring Race Meeting next week. Mr. Burkill has done a fair amount of riding at home and returns to the East feeling quite fit. Several of the Shanghai owners have been in wireless communication with him on the way out endeavouring to secure his services for the races.

IN PIRATES' HANDS.

JUNK MASTER MAKES GOOD HIS ESCAPE.

Chan Wing, master of the trading junk No. 1224H reported to the police yesterday that at 9 p.m. on the 21st inst., while sailing from Kwong Hoi to Tong Ku in Chinese waters with no cargo on board, two sampans, with about 13 men in each, approached his boat and after firing a volley of shots commanded him to stop. Some of the pirates then came aboard and ordered him, at the point of revolvers, to navigate the junk to the Tong Ku shore. He and the crew were then taken out and made prisoners. They were placed in a cave with a guard in attendance. After three days' captivity when the guard was absent for a few minutes, Chan Wing made good his escape and walked to Tan Shan in Chinese territory. He eventually got aboard a junk from Macao, arriving in Hongkong at 6 p.m. yesterday. The rest of the crew and the junk are still held by the pirates. The junkmaster and the crew are natives of Hongkong.

SHIPMASTER FOUND SHOT.

TRAGIC INCIDENT ON THE "SUI YANG."

Capt. Francis Michael Dillon, of the China Navigation steamer *Sui Yang*, was found in the saloon of that vessel at Canton on Wednesday afternoon suffering from a revolver wound, from which he subsequently died. A revolver was found near by.

The flag at Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's offices and those of all the firm's ships in harbour were flown at half-mast yesterday.

Capt. Dillon leaves a widow and three young children in Shanghai, where Mrs. Dillon is a popular member of the local A.D.C. It is not thought that the dead man was worried financially.

He had been in the service of the C.N. Co. for over 20 years.

The *Sui Yang* came to Hongkong from Canton yesterday, and was taken to Shanghai last night by Capt. Williams, late of the s.s. *Nanning*, and now, of Taikoo Dock.

The funeral of Capt. Dillon took place yesterday at Canton; and it is understood that an enquiry will be held there.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

S.S. "SHUN CHONG."

WRECKED OFF TUNGCHI ISLAND.

ONE LIFE LOST.

SHANGHAI, April 30th.

The Chinese steamer *Shun Chong*, owned by the Yung Foong Company, bound for Wenchow from Shanghai, has been wrecked off Tungchi Island, off Haimen. The accident occurred in a dense fog. Reports received to-day state that all hands were saved. The rescue was performed by a party of Chekiang water police, summoned to the scene by distress signals. The loss is estimated at one million dollars. The vessel's compradore is reported to have died from injuries received while rushing on deck, while the vessel was sinking.

AMERICAN ATHLETES.

EXHIBITION BY MURCHISON AND PADDOCK.

SHANGHAI, April 30th.

An exhibition of running took place at St. John's University to-day. The performers were the American athletes Murchison and Paddock.

The former covered 80 metres in 8.2-5 seconds, and 130 metres in 14 seconds.

The latter ran 90 metres in 9.4-5 seconds and 160 metres in 16.9-10 seconds.

BIBLES FOR CHINA.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND SOLD LAST YEAR.

LONDON, April 30th.

At the meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, it was stated in the annual report that over 10,000,000 volumes were issued in the course of last year. Of this amount 40 per cent.—400,000 volumes—were sold in China.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

RESTRICTION POLICY UPHELD BY MR. ERIC MILLER.

LONDON, April 29th.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Rubber Growers' Association, Mr. Eric Miller stated that the restriction policy had stood the test of criticism. The scheme had been formed with due regard to the interests of trade and consumers. Critics who drew attention to the growth of consumption of rubber ignored the surplus stocks of rubber existing three years ago: also the fact that for some years past the potential normal production had largely exceeded the increased consumption.

Mr. Miller estimated that exports during the 2½ years since November 1st, 1922, were over a quarter of a million tons less than the full production would have been, while 150 thousand tons of surplus stocks had been absorbed in the same period.

DUTCH AND BRITISH GROWERS.

The standing advisory committee of the Colonial Office, on which the manufacturers' association were ably represented, continued to take a most comprehensive interest in the working of the restriction scheme. He could see nothing whatever in the present situation necessitating or justifying re-investigation of the question. As regards the criticism that the Dutch were benefiting unduly at the expense of producers in British territories, it would have been more equitable had the Dutch co-operated but it might safely be asserted that during this year the exports from British producing areas would be required at a rate which would virtually eliminate the disparity between Dutch and British producers. The trees which the natives in the Dutch Indies were tapping were planted long before restriction. He did not regard the development of native rubber growing as a serious menace to the industry, and was of opinion that soon the necessary increase in the rubber acreage would satisfy the growing consumption.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

RACE MEETING AT HANKOW.

RESULT OF CHAMPIONS RUN ON WEDNESDAY.

HANKOW, April 29th.

The race for the Hankow Champions resulted as follows:—

The Linnet	1
Hyppolite	2
Blue Peter	3

The sweepstake numbers are:—1st, 1,041; 2nd, 7,066; 3rd, 8,355.

CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. CHURCHILL'S BUDGET.

CRITICISM DURING COMMITTEE STAGE IN COMMONS.

LONDON, April 29th.

In the House of Commons in the committee stage of the Budget, M. Philip Snowden declared that the increase of expenditure was not justified.

The expenditure on the navy should have been reduced instead of increased. The Budget, apart from the scheme for widows' pensions, was the worst rich man's budget ever introduced. (Loud Labour cheers). The pensions scheme would impose a burden of fourteen millions yearly on the industries of the country in a time of unparalleled industrial depression. The duty on silk was a tax on poor women's stockings. (Laughter).

Sir Alfred Mond said he doubted the wisdom of returning to gold payments. He deplored the burdens laid on industry by the growing systems of social insurance, while the silk duty would injure one of the most important textile industries.

A CHAMPION FOUND.

The ex-Chancellor Sir Robert Horne championed the proposals, and declared that the preferential system had been of immense benefit to British trade. "We see from events in South Africa the result of our failure to give reciprocal terms to countries like that." (Ministerial cheers and opposition laughter).

LATEST CABLES.

LABOUR MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, April 30th.

The Labour Members have handed in a series of amendments to the Budget resolutions. One of them advocates a reduction of the duty on tea from fourpence to one penny.

A PARTING THRUST.

LONDON, April 30th.

Mr. Philip Snowden, in a concluding thrust in his speech in the House of Commons yesterday, said that Mr. Winston Churchill would go down to posterity as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had taxed silk stockings.

PRINCE OF WALES.

CAPE TOWN EXTENDS MOST HEARTY WELCOME.

CAPE TOWN, April 30th.

H.M.S. *Repulse* with the Prince of Wales on board, arrived here to-day.

A Royal Salute boomed from the ships of the Africa Squadron, which escorted H.M.S. *Repulse* into Table Bay. The Prince landed amid tremendous cheering from the assembled crowds.

A SPECTACULAR WELCOME.

A spectacular welcome was given H.M.S. *Repulse* by vessels of the local Yacht Club, which went out 1½ miles to meet the Prince of Wales, with all colours flying; while a mass of small craft hovered round the battleship, despite the prevailing mist.

The Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, with Princess Alice boarded H.M.S. *Repulse* at ten o'clock in the morning.

An hour later, the Prince of Wales landed from a pinnace. He was welcomed by General Hertzog, the Premier, members of the Cabinet, the Speaker and President of the Senate, the Archbishop of South Africa, the Rt. Hon. General Smuts, P.C., and Sir Thomas Smartt in addition to enthusiastic crowds.

The sun breaking out brightly as the landing took place, added to the welcome.

THE RETURN TO GOLD.

FRENCH JOURNAL EMPHASISES ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

PARIS, April 30th.

La Journée Industrielle, emphasising the international importance of Britain's return to the gold standard, says it signifies the monetary isolation of the Latin countries of Europe. It further brings home to France the necessity of dealing with the financial problem without delay.

FINANCES IN POLAND.

LAST INSTALMENT ON FRENCH LOAN NOT NEEDED.

PARIS, April 30th.

According to *Le Petit Parisien*, Poland, owing to financial improvement, has renounced the last instalment of the 100 millions francs loan, granted by France for its national defence.—*Havas.*

RUM-RUNNERS SENTENCED.

FOUR MEMBERS OF BRITISH SCHOONER IMPRISONED.

GALVESTON, April 30th.

Four members of the crew of the British schooner *Island Home*, seized in the Gulf of Mexico some time ago with a cargo of liquor, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 12 to 18 months.

One of them was fined $5,000 in addition.

MISS MACSWINEY.

REFUSES TO OBTAIN ANY PASSPORT IN U.S.

CHICAGO, April 30th.

Immigration Officers, instructed from Washington, have questioned Miss Mary MacSwiney with regard to the passport under which she entered the United States.

Miss MacSwiney said she had no passport and did not intend to get one. If arrested, she will go on a hunger strike.

A telegram from Washington states that the Irish Free State Government has enquired with regard to the presence of Miss MacSwiney in America. Apparently the Immigration Officials' enquiry is based on official information that the Free State has not issued a passport for her.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

DAILY BULLETIN OF GOLD MOVEMENTS RESUMED.

LONDON, April 30th.

The Bank of England for the first time since the war has resumed the issuance of a daily bulletin of gold movements. Yesterday's read "nil."

VISCOUNT FITZALAN, K.G.

LONDON, April 30th.

Viscount Fitzalan, P.C., G.C.V.O., has been created a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

EARLIER CABLES.

TAXES ON SILK.

NEW MEASURES MEET MIXED RECEPTION.

LONDON, April 29th.

While the new taxes on silk are heartily welcomed in Nottingham, Leicester and Lancashire, the chairman of the hosiery advisory committee of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce points out that the tax on raw silk is harmful. He says that manufacturers naturally desired a tax on manufactures, not on raw material.

LATEST CABLES.

NOT SUFFICIENT PROTECTION.

LONDON, April 30th.

The President of the Silk Association is of opinion that the present proposals are of very little protection to the English manufacturer.

The *Daily Mail*, in a leading article, declares that the advantage Mr. Churchill will give the home artificial silk industry is much too small to compensate for the difficulties, expenses and delays of excise supervision. The paper says artificial silk will be one of the greatest textile materials of the future. Even before this blow—with the exception of one firm—the industry was not progressing as fast as certain Continental competing countries.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE FASCIST MOVEMENT.

CULT SPREADS TO FORTY COUNTRIES.

ROME, April 29th.

At a meeting of the Grand Fascist Council, attended by Signor Mussolini, the Secretary General of the Fascist organisations abroad, Deputy Bastianini, reported that the Fascist movement now existed in forty countries.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

GOLD STANDARD BILL PASSES FIRST READING.

LONDON, April 29th.

The House of Commons has passed the first reading of the Gold Standard and Widows and Orphans Old Age Contributory Pensions Bills. They were formally introduced by Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, respectively.

The Gold Standard Bill repeals a subsection of the previous Act under which the holder of a currency note was enabled to obtain gold payment at face value, and repeals the previous regulations under which any person was entitled to have gold bullion minted, but makes an exception in the case of the Bank of England; nevertheless it enforces on the Bank of England the responsibility for redeeming legal tender on request in the form of bars of gold bullion of approximately four hundred ounces. Finally, it empowers the Treasury, on any conditions it thinks fit, to raise any money necessary to exchange operations, provided such loans or credits be redeemable within two years.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF PLOT TO MURDER HIM.

LONDON, April 29th.

It is reported that a plot has been discovered abroad to assassinate Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

Official circles in London decline to make any statement at present, but it is not categorically denied that there is a plot in existence.

It is understood that an official statement may be issued later. Scotland Yard states that it is unaware of any plot. Mr. Chamberlain, like other Cabinet Ministers, is protected by two detectives. No extra precautions are being taken in view of the report.

THE BULGARIAN ARMY.

QUESTION OF INCREASE IS RAISED IN COMMONS.

LONDON, April 29th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, who had just returned from Bulgaria, raised the question of the increase of Bulgaria's armed forces.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain replied that the Government had warned Bulgaria against indiscriminate reprisal or repression of constitutional opposition. The limitations laid down by the Conference of Ambassadors stipulated that there be voluntary enlistment, and disbandment by May 1st at the latest. Mr. Chamberlain himself doubted the necessity for large military forces to deal with a matter which this country would consider primarily one for the police.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

FIRST CLASSIC CAPTURED BY MR. HARRY MORRISS.

LONDON, April 29th.

The result of the Two Thousand Guineas (one mile), run at Newmarket to-day, was:—

Manna	1
St. Becan	2
Oojah	3

Thirteen ran. Won by two lengths, with four lengths between second and third.

STARTING PRICES.

100-8 against Manna.
9-1 against St. Becan.
10-1 against Oojah.

[The winner is owned by Mr. Harry Morriss of Shanghai, who also owns the Field Stables, ponies from which have numerous victories to their credit.]

GERMAN POLICY.

SECURITY AND EVACUATION CHANCELLOR'S THEME.

BERLIN, April 29th.

Chancellor Luther in a speech at a meeting of industrialists emphasised the necessity for a continuity of Germany's foreign policy in order to carry out the world's desire for a removal of insecurity and and instability.

He said he hoped the Allies would no longer hesitate to remove the injustice done by not publishing the reasons for non-evacuation of the Cologne zone; and said that Germany's attitude with regard to security proposals was unaltered, but evacuation of the Rhine zone must not be made dependent on the conclusion of a security pact.

If these two urgent problems were settled, then he believed the way would be open for the reconstruction of Europe politically, economically and morally.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

STRIKE AT TSINGTAO.

THE JAPANESE LEGATION MAKES APPEAL TO PEKING.

PEKING, April 29th.

The Japanese Legation has sent a Note to the Waichiaopu drawing the attention of the Chinese Government to the serious situation created by the strike at Tsingtao, and asking the Government to take the necessary steps to prevent any outrage.

OUTLOOK IN CANTON.

PEKING LEARNS THAT TROUBLE IS BREWING.

PEKING, April 29th.

Foreign telegrams from Canton state that the Yunnan troops yesterday afternoon surrounded the Canton Arsenal, thus creating a serious situation, which may result in the complete collapse of the present civil administration very shortly.

The leaders are negotiating, hoping to prevent open hostilities.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LATEST RESULTS OF GAMES IN LEAGUE.

LONDON, April 29th.

The following are the results of the matches played to-day in the English Football League:—

THE LEAGUE: DIVISION I.

Aston Villa, 4; Blackburn, 3.
Notts C., 1; Huddersfield, 1.
Liverpool, 1; Cardiff, 2.

DIVISION III.: SOUTHERN.

Plymouth, 6; Southend, 0.

DIVISION III.: NORTHERN.

Durham, 3; Nelson, 1.

FRIENDLY MATCH.

Corinthians, 4; Crystal P., 2.

TENNIS AT HOME.

MR. BAERLEIN RETAINS HIS TITLE.

LONDON, April 29th.

In the Queen's Club tournament, Mr. Baerlein retained his championship title, beating Hon. C. Bruce by 6-4, 6-2, 6-2 in the challenge round.

EARLIER CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

AMERICAN TENNIS TEAM.

SEVERAL RISING PLAYERS TO VISIT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, April 29th.

The United States Lawn Tennis Association has appointed a team for the international match against England, to be played in England on June 16th and 17th, and also to compete in the championships at Wimbledon.

None of the American "stars" are included, as Tilden, Richards, Johnston and the Kinsey brothers are prevented from making the trip by business engagements, but the team includes several rising players, and consists of John Hennessey (Indianapolis), Ray Casey (San Francisco), Charles Garland (New York) Lucian Williams (Chicago), Lawrence Rice (New England) and J. B. Fenn (New England).

EFFECTS OF GOLD BASIS.

STERLING AND FRANC RATES ARE FIRMER.

NEW YORK, April 29th.

Sterling closed at 4/85⅞.

The franc gained three cents on reports that France is considering the restoration of the gold basis.

NOT MUCH FOR EACH.

At about 5 p.m. on Wednesday at Kung Ling, in the Sheung Shui district, six or seven men set upon a hawker named Su Kan, and stole $4 from him.

SAYINGS—WISE AND OTHERWISE.

You will think me old-fashioned. I am.—*Miss Navey Boyd* (aged 119).

There are no people so often wrong as people of common sense.—*Lord Cecil.*

"Neurasthenia" is merely a word doctors use to cover up something they know nothing about.—*Judge Cluer.*

I find that landlords are much better than they are reputed to be.—*Judge Hairston.*

If one wants illustrations of premature senility, one may find them abundantly on the bowling green.—*Dr. J. Johnstone Jervis.*

THE FUTURE OF PERSIA.

AMBITIOUS PLANS OF RIZA KHAN.

Riza Khan, the Sardar Sipah, appears to be working hard to become Regent, but is meeting with great opposition from the Modarres party, which refuses its support in any interference with the present *régime*, unless it be merely to substitute Prince Mohamed Hassan, the Vali Ahd, who is at present Regent, for his brother, the Shah, a change which is quite useless for the Sardar's purpose. In order to devote all his energies to his scheme the Prime Minister has resigned the command of the Central Army, which is now under the Military Governor of Teheran, General Murteza Khan, but still retains the Ministry of War.

The three principal incidents of recent months in Persia—the attempt to establish a Republic, the public murder in the streets of the capital of Major Imbrie, United States Vice-Consul, and the threatened rebellion against the Central Government of the Sheikh of Mohammerah—have, strangely enough, outwardly increased rather than diminished the power and prestige of the Sardar Sipah.

The lawful ruler of the country, the young Sultan Ahmed Shah, who is practically without power, is still absent enjoying himself in Europe; the actual ruler is on the spot working hard and apparently with all local support and influence at his disposal. It may be doubted whether the demonstrations alluded to really represent the true feelings of the people towards Riza Khan. The result of his recent ultimatum to the Mejlis, however, throws little light on this point. His object in making it is now said to have been merely the acquisition of entire control of the military forces without interference by the Shah or the Prince Regent, as the case might be; and that the Mejlis should grant this is scarcely surprising in view of the useful work performed by the Sardar Sipah, who completely pacified the country in unusually troublous times. Furthermore, in his successful attempts to consolidate the Government he has consistently maintained an attitude of uncompromising hostility to those who have worked in favour of the introduction of Bolshevist methods and ideas; and that he has, in spite of this, contrived to remain on passable terms with the Soviet authorities is much to his credit.

TREATY WITH THE SOVIET.

It was hoped that the Treaty recently signed between Moscow and Teheran would help materially in the establishment of good relations, but it is said that the Soviet authorities already regret the insertion of Articles 1 and 2, which provide for the abolition of all old treaties between the two Powers, in view of the special privileges which the Government of the Tsar enjoyed under their provisions.

The remainder of this Treaty, which was only concluded after innumerable delays, certainly contains conditions of benefit to Persia, assuming that they are loyally carried out by both parties. For instance, the long-standing injustice to Persia caused by the unlawful appropriation by her neighbour of the village of Firuzeh, on the Turkestan-Khorasan frontier, and the loss of valuable water which had been diverted across the frontier from the neighbouring district of Lutfabad, has been removed by Article 3, which provides for the restitution to Persia of her property in each case—as also of the island of Ashurada for what that is worth—but it must be understood that in these apparent concessions Persia receives what, after all, is nothing more than her own.

The compensation for loss and damage sustained in the invasion and subsequent occupation of the provinces of Azerbaijan, Gilan, and Mazanderan by Bolshevist troops, which is granted to Persia by Articles 9 and 10, is of little worth; but the annulment of pre-war debts due by Persia, and the so-called "moratorium" advances of 1914-1916, is of great value, in that the Customs receipts of the old "northern zone" are released and placed at the disposal of the Treasury. But the transfer of the Banque d'Escompte has only a fraction of its nominal value on paper, as an enormous proportion of the "assets" are found to be debts of which the recovery is now impracticable. In fact, the only benefit that has been received by the Persian Government from this source up to the present consists of the bank buildings, which now form part of the Government offices.

THE JULFA RAILWAY.

The Tabriz-Julfa Railway and the Enzeli-Teheran and Kazvin-Hamadan roads were also included in the compensation, but the road first mentioned was found to be in such a bad state of repair that a large sum has had to be spent upon it, while the railway has been of even less benefit to the Government, as it was discovered that certain foreign subjects had capitalized the concern, paid for material and transport, and contracted for labour, and their claims could not be ignored. The traffic on the railway is not sufficient at present to pay its expenses; and until Persia has free transit through Russia for her goods to Europe there is no chance of any profit to her from this item of the so-called compensation.

Article II. of the Treaty allows Persia to navigate the Caspian Sea; but she has no craft available for the purpose beyond the Turkoman sailing boats, which can only do coasting work. The chance of procuring steamers at the close of the war, when many could have been purchased, was lost owing to the refusal of the Bolshevists to permit them to pass through Russia; and it is not likely to recur.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

SCOTTISH SPORT.

SCOTLAND'S RUGBY TRIUMPH.

CALCUTTA CUP COMES NORTH.

AMAZING COLLAPSE OF RANGERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, March 25th.

After a tremendously keen encounter, Scotland gained a splendid victory over England in Rugby—14 points to 11. In consequence the Calcutta Cup, which has not been held by Scotland since 1912, comes north again. By this victory the Scots won outright the International Championship for the first time since 1907. The game—the 47th of the series, of which Scotland has now won 18 to England's 20, with 9 drawn games—marked the opening of the Scottish Union's splendidly arranged new ground, and on that account this inaugural victory is particularly gratifying. The standard of play may not have been so high as in many previous Internationals, but after the opening passages thrills and excitement abounded. The Scots fully deserved their win, as for quite three parts of the game they were on the attack, and while the Englishmen as usual showed themselves as clever opportunists, there was a determination about the Scots which ultimately triumphed. Scotland hardly deserved to be three points down at half time, and when she dropped still further behind in the opening minutes of the second period, her luck seemed to have deserted her. A strong rally, however, saw the lead reduced to one point, thanks to a resolutely taken score by A. C. Wallace and a wonderful goal kick from the touch line by A. C. Gillies. From this point onwards excitement was at fever heat. The Scots were continually on the attack, but somehow chance after chance went wrong. J. B. Nelson had a couple of likely runs checked on the line, and then G. G. Aitken had the ill luck to kick the ball against one of the goal posts for the ball to rebound into play, when the English defence was well beaten, and then H. Waddell narrowly failed with a drop at goal. Scotland's luck seemed dead out. Then another chance for a drop goal came Waddell's way, and this time he made sure with a well-judged kick, and with five minutes left for play Scotland led by three points. In spite of desperate attempts by England to save the game the Scots, slightly favoured by fortune, maintained their lead, and the game was won. A large part of the credit for the victory must be given to the Scottish forwards, all of whom played with great determination and energy. Though manifestly at a disadvantage as regards height and weight, the Scots stuck manfully to their opponents, and had considerably the better of them in the tight scrimmages and in the loose dribbling. Their heeling, too, was better than that of the Englishmen. The Glasgow Academical half-back pair, J. B. Nelson and H. Waddell, had a large say in the game, and, indeed, half of Scotland's points came from them. In the three-quarter line, where much was expected of the Oxford quartet, things did not go nearly so well as had been anticipated.

The Scottish team were:—Back: D. Drysdale (Heriot's F.P.'s). Three-quarters: Ian S. Smith (Oxford University), G. P. S. Macpherson (Oxford University), G. G. Aitken (Oxford University). Half-backs: H. Waddell and J. B. Nelson (Glasgow Academicals). Forwards: J. M. Bannerman (Glasgow High School F.P.'s), D. S. Davis (Hawick), R. Howie (Kirkcaldy), J. C. H. Ireland (Glasgow High School F.P.'s), D. J. Maemyn (Cambridge University), J. W. Scott (Stewart's College F.P.'s), A. C. Gillies (Watsonians), and J. R. Paterson (Birkenhead Park).

RANGERS SENSATIONAL DEFEAT.

The semi-finals for the Cup provided a great sensation in the tie between Rangers and Celtic. Rangers for something like a decade have been a dominating power in Scottish football, and their failure hitherto to win the Cup, the leading prize, has been inexplicable. From the commencement of the current season, even before the Scottish Cup competition was entered upon, the form of the Ibrox Club has been watched and weighed primarily as a pointer to their chances of ending their long period of failure in the national competition. And not only amongst their supporters but generally it was considered that this was to be Rangers' year, and that the Cup would not again elude their grasp. Contrary to all expectation, however, they collapsed in a most extraordinary fashion, and went down to the tune of 5 goals. The other semi-final, between Dundee and Hamilton, ended in a draw. The Lanarkshire team had the first goal, and after their equalising goal Dundee for a time played constructive football, but, finding it unprofitable against a defence of ceaseless energy, desisted, and play practically consisted of a series of happy-go-lucky rushes and hard kicking that provided a measure of excitement. In the closing moments Dundee seemed to have gained the ascendency.

The wording of Article IV. suggests that the compilers had little sense of humour. It ordains that there shall be no interference by either Power in the internal affairs of the other; and whereas there can be no interference by Persia in Soviet affairs the Bolshevists, in addition to their usual propaganda, have even gone so far recently as to attempt the nomination of their own candidates for the Mejlis.—*The Times.*

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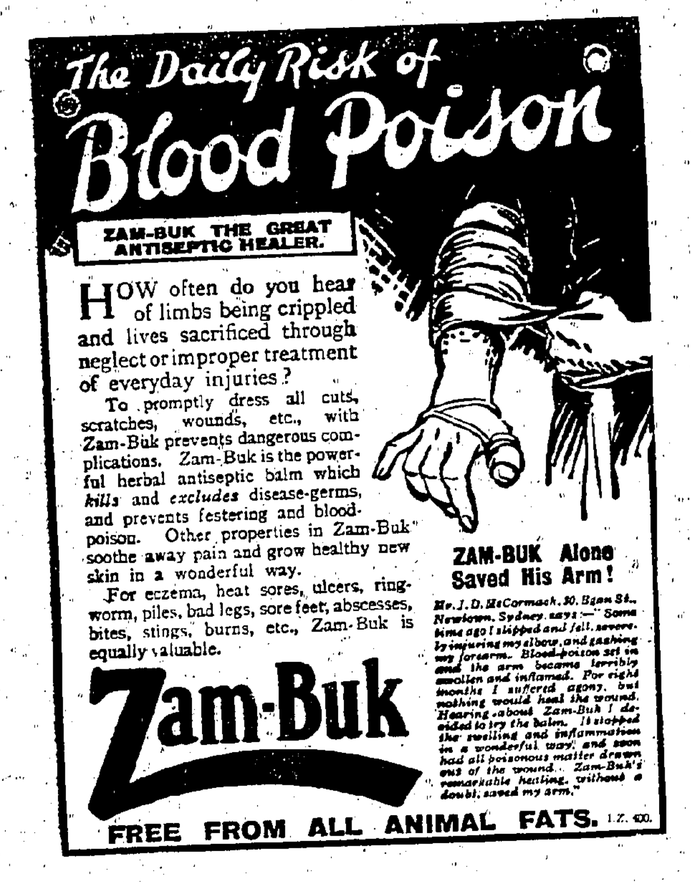
AN "EXTREMELY USEFUL" BOOK.

Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1922, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.," which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be **extremely useful** during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,
GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)

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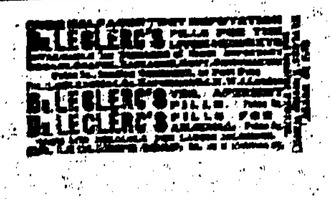
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LIFE IN LONDON.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN HOMES AND SCHOOLS.

Encouraging statements with regard to the effect of educational and social work in the Northern half of the Metropolis are contained in a report which has been prepared by the Elementary Education Sub-Committee of the London County Council. Though primarily dealing with educational matters, it contains a number of interesting sidelights upon social conditions and home life of the adult as well as the juvenile population.

Based on the reports of the Council's district inspectors, the statement is supplementary to one submitted last year dealing with South London, and it covers seventeen metropolitan boroughs North of the Thames, the Royal borough of Kensington, and the City of London. In this area there are 545 public elementary schools, attended by nearly 400,000 children, a total which compares with 300,000 South of the river. In a general description of conditions the report states:

Employment in London has declined, excepting for unmarried females, for whom it has increased; males begin work later and continue it longer than ten years ago. Nevertheless, the present home conditions are, on the whole, better than those of the pre-war period, and marked poverty rarer, owing to the increased scale of relief. Head teachers report that neither the clothing nor the nutrition of the children shows the extreme destitution of pre-war years.

In a more detailed reference to the characteristics of the districts the report says:—

In Westminster and St. Marylebone business houses are steadily encroaching upon areas formerly residential, and much poor cottage property has been demolished and not replaced by dwellings. Large areas of Paddington are deteriorating in quality. Holborn is becoming a business centre; slums are giving place in the east to warehouses and small factories, and in the west to blocks of offices. Poplar is handicapped by geographical isolation, hemmed in by a belt of factories and waterworks along the Lea and by the industrial areas of Stratford and West Ham. Communications are poor in the Bromley district and the schools lie in a backwater, while the Isle of Dogs is disconnected from, rather than connected with, the mainland by the tidal bridges. The neighbourhoods served by some of the schools in the borough resemble village communities in the immobility and narrow outlook of their population, but they are without the interest furnished to village life by contact with Nature and country occupations. Moreover, it is probably safe to assume that there is no other district except Bethnal-green where the number of children who are in school between the ages of 3 and 5 is higher, and few where it is as high.

HOUSING PRESSURE.

Information is also given as to housing conditions and the size of families, the East-end localities, as might be anticipated, furnishing the most undesirable conditions.

The pressure on the housing accommodation in North London is greatest (the report states) in St. Pancras, where there are 2.3 families to each dwelling; Islington is the only other borough with more than two families in each dwelling. In both boroughs, however, do the average, the dwellings are larger and the families smaller than the respective averages for the rest of the county. The East-end boroughs exhibit the worst conditions, Shoreditch being the most unfavourably placed, with a minimum of .65 of a room for each person. Families are smaller than in 1911. The biggest families are found in the poorer eastern boroughs: Stepney, 4.26 persons; Poplar, 4.19; Bethnal-green, 4.14. The smallest are in Holborn, 3.12; City, 3.31; Westminster, 3.31; St. Marylebone, 3.33; Paddington, 3.44; and St. Pancras, 3.45. The boroughs south of the Thames vary between 3.45 and 4.14.

Coming to the school-children themselves, the report records that some of the most poverty-stricken in the metropolis are to be found in North Kensington, and it goes on:

In South Kensington, wedged in among mansions, there are schools of another character, schools attended by the most migratory child population of London, the children of chauffeurs, gardeners, and domestic servants. Some West London schools in districts rich in literary and artistic associations are invested with a peculiar interest: Cook's-ground School stands within a stone's throw of Carlyle's old house; New King's-road School occupies the site of Holman Hunt's studio; Burne-Jones's house can be seen from the windows of Williamstreet School; and not far from Waterloo-street School is Kelmscott House, where for many years William Morris worked at his books and his handicrafts.

A special paragraph is devoted to London's juvenile Jews, who are reported to compare favourably in intellectuality with Christian children. Many of the schools attended by the Jewish children are in what are usually called slums, but, declares the report:

The Jewish children do not, with rare exceptions, show the usual characteristics of the slum child; they are well-grown, well-fed, well-clothed, and intelligent children; and, age for age, are in intellectual advance of Christian children of the same social class. It should be remembered, however, that Jewish mothers, with rare exceptions, do not "go out to work." The Jewish girls are, however, in rational faculties, at a further distance below the Jewish boys than are Christian girls below Christian boys; the sexes appear intellectually more differentiated.

EVIL INFLUENCE OF THE WAR.

Dealing with more strictly educational matters, the report states that the school buildings, which vary considerably, are generally satisfactory, some of the more modern being excellent. The older buildings are being remodelled, but there

(*Continued on next Column*).

SPIRITUAL HEALING.

BISHOP OF DURHAM ON A "SUPERSTITIOUS PAST."

Dr. Hensley Henson, the Bishop of Durham, speaking at the Durham Diocesan Conference, dealt at length with spiritual healing according to the doctrines advanced by Mr. Hickson.

Mr. Hickson's conception of faith, said the Bishop, hardly rose to the Christian level, and his notion of prayer seemed frankly pagan. His reading of Christian history was quite mistaken. Mr. Hickson had been led astray partly by traditional Protestant disbelief in Ecclesiastical miracles and partly by Father Puller's learned account of processes by which primitive unction for bodily healing became transformed into Roman extreme unction for spiritual aid.

Mr. Hickson's claim was a large one. On his view, the range of his healing power was co-extensive with that of Jesus as described by Evangelists, "but I cannot find," remarked the Bishop, "that Mr. Hickson claims to have actually raised the dead, though his ability to do so was clearly implicit in his general position. Other exponents of spiritual healing do not scruple to affirm that the dead were raised. The science of psychology, armed with a new method of psycho-analysis, is throwing a flood of light on that obscure region in which the psychical operates upon the physical."

Many perplexing events which once puzzled the historical student could now take their place in an intelligible record. Spiritual healing meant no more and no less than mental healing. The Christian Ministry was not charged, and could not seriously concern itself, with the healing of disease. That was the incommunicable task of the physician. It could not be the duty of the Church deliberately to return to the beliefs and methods of a primitive and superstitious past.

FLOGGING FOR BLACKMAIL.

LORD COLERIDGE'S VIEW.

Referring at an Exeter meeting recently to the suggestion that the penalty of flogging should be extended to blackmailers, Lord Coleridge said he was for sixteen years on the Bench and dispensed what he thought was justice to thousands and thousands of criminals, but he had never sentenced any man to the "cat." He knew a judge of far greater reputation and longer service who took the same course, and he (Lord Coleridge) had never heard of any bad effects from that course. First of all, punishment should be equal, and the infliction of pain might be almost agonising in one individual and at any rate much less in another.

Then the Courts ought to be indiscriminate between men and women, and the persons most addicted to that particular form of crime seemed to be women, but no one could flog women, as it would be barbarous. Might he extend the same feeling to men? Perhaps the greatest of his reasons was that he was convinced that punishment of that kind demoralised those who inflicted it. He did not know what alterations would be made, but he would be glad if the punishment of flogging, at any rate, was not extended.

are still some which fall behind the ideals of modern education. During the war the abler children, sitting for scholarships, showed little loss of attainment, but the schools as a whole suffered considerably from the general absorption of interest in the war. Since the war progress has been continuous, though slow. The recent tendency to change from mass to individual methods has been a striking feature of the work in the infants' schools. The needs of backward children have been met in many schools by the provision of a slow side, and on the whole the policy, it is reported, seems to work well. The teaching of English has been developed on broad lines, and co-operation between schools and borough libraries is increasing. Spelling is improving. "The low standard of the English usually spoken by the children," it is added, "hampers the work of every teacher." As to arithmetic, it is reported:

Teaching is on the whole sound, although there is a difference of opinion amongst the inspectors on questions of method. One considers that teaching and working are often too slow, due, probably, to the dull working-out of a long string similar examples with a perfunctory checking of results by reading out the answers. He suggests that a keen head teaching should see that such a practice is reduced to a minimum. Another inspector regards the results of the doctrine that mere accuracy did not greatly matter. The earnest teacher was discouraged, and the less vigorous teacher adopted the doctrine as an excuse.

Another subject reported on is that of music, and it is stated that the average level of attainment is good—"but might be higher if teachers understood better how to instruct the youngest children." The report adds:

From the cultural point of view much admirable work is done. Children learn to love good music, and to render it well; in Hackney an annual musical festival has been arranged, and has been most successful. One inspector is of opinion that England is, and has been for many years, the best country in the world for sight-singing by children. Germany has never approached her, because children in Germany are not taught by a tonic sol-fa method. Staff notation should not be used too early.

Discipline has within recently years shown a marked trend towards freedom, the report says, and, although this tendency is specially manifest in the infants' schools, it is by no means absent in the senior schools. Many senior departments are adopting the house system, and and it is claimed that, although a competitive spirit is engendered, it is a healthy competitive spirit, for it excludes selfishness, and involves co-operation as well as competition. Where the system prevails, the general tone of the school tends to improve, as is evidenced by the decrease in the number of corporal punishments.

SAFEGUARDS FOR STAGE.

PROPOSALS TO CHECK BOGUS MANAGERS.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. E. R. Turton (U., Thirsk and Malton), Standing Committee C. of the House of Commons on April 1st considered the Theatrical Employers' Registration Bill. This is a private members bill, which is supported by, among others, Sir Walter de Frece (U., Blackpool) and Mrs. Philipson (U., Berwick-on-Tweed). [Mrs. Philipson was formerly Miss Mabel Russell, a well-known and popular musical-comedy actress. Sir Walter de Frece has for long been connected with the theatrical profession in a managerial capacity.] It is aimed mainly at bogus theatrical employers who engage companies, and then leave them stranded because of lack of funds; and it suggests that this evil can best be met by enforcing a system of registration.

Mr. G. Locker-Lampson (Under-Secretary, Home Office) said that as a result of consultation a substantial agreement had been reached between the Home office and the promoters of the bill.

On Clause 3, which provides for the publication in a London newspaper devoted to the interest of the stage profession, of the intention of an employer to register,

Mr. Locker-Lampson said the clause would serve no useful purpose, because, as a matter of fact, under the bill registration could not be refused to any person wishing to register.

Sir Walter de Frece said the difficulty in the past had been to trace bogus managers. The publication asked for would enable the victims of the bogus manager who had swindled them to find him when he published the fact that he was seeking registration.

Mr. Locker Lampson said that if a bogus manager wanted to register he could do so under a false name. (Cries of "No.")

The clause was retained in the bill.

Clause 8 defines the offences under the Act, one of which is the case of any theatrical employer who, with intent to defraud or to avoid the payment of wages, salary, or other fees due or payable or accruing due or payable to a theatrical performer engaged or employed by such theatrical employer, absconds.

Mr. Locker-Lampson suggested that the offence should be on the part of an employer who, during the course of a theatrical touring engagement, abandons the theatrical performers. The term "absconds," he said, was too vague. Indeed, he found it almost impossible to say what "absconding" was.

Objection was taken by the promoters of the bill to the word "touring."

Mrs. Philipson said she had had an experience herself when engaged by a very well-known London manager. She gave up her salary in order that the rest of the company could be kept in employment, and the chorus girls and others in the company accepted very small salaries. Some time after the same manager took a company on tour, and made very big profits. But she never received the money owing to her, and she was sure the others in the company did not receive any. If the bill was not properly enforced it meant that girls would be stranded, and one understood the great moral dangers to which these young girls would be led into.

It was ultimately decided that the promoters of the bill and the Home Office should, before the report stage was concluded, consult together in order to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement.

The Committee stage was concluded, and the bill was ordered to be reported to the House.

DRAMA AND EDUCATION.

LORD EUSTACE PERCY ON CORRECT SPEECH.

Lord Eustace Percy, Minister of Education, attended the luncheon of the British Drama League, at the Hotel Cecil, last month, and delivered the inaugural address on the occasion of the opening of the new Dramatic Library.

Lord Eustace Percy said that it was recognized in our schools that dramatic literature was one of the most essential branches of literature in education, but there was behind that relization no very great background and no very great depth of knowledge or love of dramatic art. That was a product of circumstances which had been indicated by a writer who pointed out that the place of the drama in education almost ceased to be recognized between the middle of the 17th and the end of the 19th century. Only now were we beginning to realize what we had lost in our national literary inheritance.

He thought the claim of the drama as an educational force would be more widely admitted if it was realized that that claim was not a claim for the theatre as a kind of pulpit from which moral or other principles should be inculcated, but that the claim made for the theatre was essentially the claim made for all literature. That claim could not be better described than in the words of Dr. Johnson, that the purpose of all education was to help men to enjoy life or to endure it. Another special function of the dramatic art was in the teaching of English. It was a very trite thing to say that Englishmen used their language in a more slovenly way than did the people of any other nation. There was no medium through which proper use of the language could be taught so well as through the drama. Happily that to-day was generally recognized. So far as he had any power, and so far as his functions as Minister of Education would allow, he would always be glad to assist in a work such as that which they were taking part in that day.

If there was but one Paderewski in the Cabinets of England, France, Russia, and Germany I believe Western civilisation might yet escape its impending fate of being burnt by fire and brimstone.—*General Sir Ian Hamilton.*

Woodward's Gripe Water.

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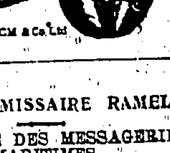
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, Monday, the 27th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 4th May, 1925, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Wednesday, the 6th May, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Saturday, the 2nd May, 1925, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER.
Agent.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1925. [2148

S.S. "AMBOISE."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES, &c., also Cargo from HAVRE LA PALLICE & COGNAC ex s.s. "CHEF MÉCANICIEN MAILHOL," in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 4th May, 1925, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

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No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER.
Agent.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1925. [2149

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "AUTOMEDON" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf.

The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 28th April.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon, within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th May, will be subject to Rent.

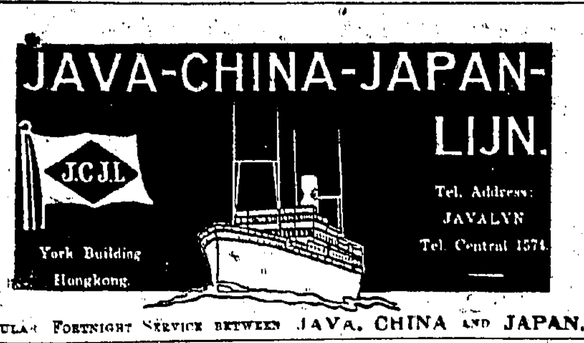
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 18th May, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1925. [2152

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STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJITAROEM ...	Java via M'sar. & Manila	In port	2nd May	Japan via Yokohama
TJIBESAR	Cebu via S'hai.	3rd May.	—	—
TJIKEMBANG	Dairy & S'hai.	2nd ,,	6th ,,	Batavia
TJIKINI	Amoy	12th ,,	14th ,,	Makassar
TJIKARANG ...	Batavia	14th ,,	18th ,,	Shanghai
TJIBODAS ...	Java via M'sar.	18th ,,	21st ,,	Amoy & Shanghai

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On or About 29th April, 1925

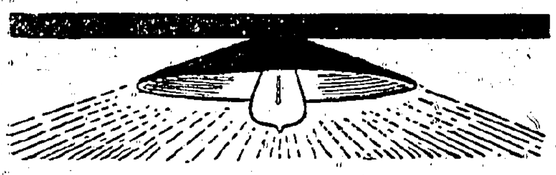
	Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S.	"Java"	—	18th May
M/S.	"Afrika" ...	11th May	15th June
M/S.	"Peru" ...	20th May	—
M/S.	"Malaya" ...	15th June	20th July
M/S.	"Tongking" ...	15th July	—
M/S.	"Australien" ...	20th August	—
M/S.	"Asia"	25th September	—

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BRITISH NAVAL STRENGTH.

FIRST LORD ON "CLEAR SKY" DANGER.

On April 1st, following the opening session of the Institution of Naval Architects' annual meetings, members and friends to the number of over 600 dined together at the Connaught Rooms.

The Duke of Northumberland presided, and in proposing the toast of "The Naval and Air Forces of the Empire," said it was to be hoped that the Dominions would in time develop their navies, so that once again the Navy of the British Empire might enjoy unchallengeable supremacy on the seas. (Cheers.)

The Right Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, responding, said the international sky was clear and it did not appear that we were under the necessity of preparing for a war against any other country, but in that very security there was a danger of allowing our naval position to deteriorate so that it might be difficult to raise it again to a position of safety. It was a fair description of our policy to say that it was not our desire to create a great Navy which would dominate the world, but to have such a Navy as would prove a sure defence against attack from any quarter." (Cheers.)

Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard also replied.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, proposed the toast of "The Mercantile Marine," and Mr. J. Denholm, President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, replied.

Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner of Australia, proposed the toast of "The Institution of Naval Architects."

Among those present were: Lord Merrivale, his Excellency the Netherlands Minister (Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen), Rear-Admiral C. T. M. Fuller, Third Sea Lord; Captain L. McNamee, U.S.N., Naval Attaché to the American Embassy; Sir Archibald Denny; Sir Phillip Watts; Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty; Sir John H. Biles; Rear-Admiral D. W. Taylor, U.S.N.; Captain J. de Pontevès-Gevaudan, Naval Attaché to the French Embassy; Eng.-Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Dixon, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy; Captain Count G. A. Raiberti-Biscia, Naval Attaché to the Italian Embassy; Mr. B. Mott; Sir Eustace T. D'Eyncourt; Captain T. Toyoda, Naval Attaché to the Japanese Embassy; Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle; Mr. W. H. Patchell; Mr. W. J. Berry; Eng.-Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Oram; Professor T. Turner; Commander A. de Aranjo Pimentel, Naval Attaché to the Brazilian Embassy; Mr. R. Clark; Mr. T. Westgarth; Mr. P. G. Mackinnon; Commander A. de Bahr, Naval Attaché to the Swedish Legation; Sir William Petersen; Mr. J. H. Hume; Mr. W. B. Woodhouse; Sir Joseph Petavel, Director of the National Physical Laboratory; Captain Don Jorge A. Gimes, Naval Attaché to the Argentine Legation; Mr. J. F. King; Sir Frederick Henderson; Mr. J. Brown; Mr. M. E. Denny; Mr. W. H. Whiting; Commander Don Edgardo von Schroeders, Naval Attaché to the Chilean Legation; Mr. J. B. Harrold; and Mr. R. W. Dana, the secretary.

LONDON STREET TRAFFIC.

WILL REGULATIONS LESSEN ACCIDENTS?

A correspondent in the *Observer* says: Now that Parliament has approved the Order by the Minister of Transport regulating and restricting the omnibus service in 165 streets of the metropolitan area, it may be hoped that the working arrangements will be found not only simpler but more efficient than the old. Londoners' interest in the change is great. It runs along two lines, first in desire for a quick and efficient service in every part of the area, and, secondly, in demand for organisation that will lessen the risk of accident. The effect of the new Order upon efficiency must soon be seen; about the rapidity with which accidents have been increasing there is no doubt.

According to so high an authority as Lord Ashfield, the traffic of greater London in 1924 was estimated at 3,234 millions, representing 445 journeys in the year per head of the population. About four million persons were carried to Wembley and back by 'bus. But leaving out Wembley, the figures for London represent an enormous growth, noticeable at some points much more than at others. It is said, for instance, that over 50,000 vehicles pass through Trafalgar-square daily, or nearly double the number of twenty years ago.

CHANGES OF FOURTEEN YEARS.

Is it any wonder that accidents have increased? In 1909 the number of fatal accidents in the Metropolis, including the City, was 303, of which 171 were due to mechanically propelled vehicles. In 1923, according to the latest official return, the number of fatal accidents in the Metropolitan Police District and the City was 684, while those that were non-fatal rose to 31,209. Unofficially it is said that 845 persons were killed in London streets in 1924, so that increase appears still to be going on. The police who make up the returns classify the accidents as fatal or non-fatal under five separate heads, and show that for the Metropolitan Police District and the City the figures for 1923 were:—

From	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Horse-drawn vehicles...	47	2,602
Buses and motor coaches	106	2,974
Trams and trolleys	25	2,367
Other vehicles	479	16,343
Pedal cycles	27	6,923
Total	684	31,209

Thirty years ago the majority of the street accidents were associated with horse-drawn vehicles. Now it will be seen the

(Continued on next Column).

WEATHER REPORT.

April 30th at 18.14.—Pressure has decreased moderately over Shantung, and slightly in the vicinity of Shanghai; it is stationary over Formosa, and has increased slightly elsewhere.

The anticyclone is moving eastward and a depression is approaching Shantung from the West. Fresh to moderate moon will prevail over the northern China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, April 30th 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 20.93 inches, against an average of 11.69 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, May 1st is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Formosa Channel ...	N. winds, fresh.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy, rain.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 30th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.88	29.88	29.88
Temperature ...	68	64	66
Humidity ...	76	85	86
Wind Direction...	E	E	E
,, Force ...	4	5	4
Weather	O	o	Od
Rain	0.01	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 29th ... 69
Lowest open-air Temperature on 30th ... 64

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 1st to 7th, 1925.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	High Water. H'kong. Standard Time.	High Water. Height.	Low Water. H'kong. Standard Time.	Low Water. Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	1	Noninferior	High	nor Low	Water
		1 32 a	5 5	11 3 a	2 0
Satur.	2	m 7 31	4 5	m 10 3	4 4
		3 27 a	5 3	11 56 a	1 9
Sun.	3	m 7 9	4 6	m 11 25	4 0
		5 8 a	5 4		
Mon.	4	m 7 8	4 9	m 0 36	1 8
		6 16 a	5 5	0 26 a	3 5
Tues.	5	m 7 21	5 3	m 1 10	1 7
		7 10 a	5 7	1 14 a	2 9
Wed.	6	m 7 45	5 7	m 1 42	1 8
		7 59 a	5 8	1 57 a	2 2
Thur.	7	m 8 14	5 2	2 13	1 8
		8 47 a	5 7	2 39 a	1 6

proportion both of fatal and non-fatal accidents due to them is very small. The greater number fall under the heading of "other vehicles," which means the ever-growing number of privately-driven motor-cars or cabs.

"There is no exact figure, as until the Minister made his Order the number was constantly growing; but it is believed that there are now about 5,000 buses in London under the combine and 500 outside the combine.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

If one extends his view to the whole of Great Britain, he sees how huge is the number of accidents in travel to-day. If the road and street accidents are placed in one group and those on the railways in another the totals for the year 1923, the latest available, work out as under:—

1923.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Street accidents	2,079	80,122
Railway accidents	66	2,262

The railways accounted for over 1,330 million passenger journeys, equivalent to the whole population travelling on thirty-one different occasions during the year. Yet the figures give only a fraction more than one death per week; while on the roads and streets there are fifty-seven deaths per week.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

MANILA	"YUENSANG"	...Saturday,	2nd May,	3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"HOSANG"	...Saturday,	2nd May,	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ...	"FOOSHING"	...Sunday,	3rd May,	7 a.m.
KOBE via AMOY & MOJI ...	"LAISANG"	...Sunday,	3rd May,	7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ...	"MINGSANG"	...Sunday,	3rd May,	10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW ...	"HANGSANG"	...Tuesday,	5th May,	10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TAKSANG"	...Wednesday,	6th May,	7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	...Wednesday,	6th May,	Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	...Wednesday,	6th May,	Noon
MANILA, CEBU, STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"FOOKSANG"	...Wednesday,	8th May,	8 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ...	"SHANG"	...Friday,	8th May,	7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ...	"LEESANG"	...Sunday,	10th May,	10 a.m.
KOBE via AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KUMSANG"	...Tuesday,	12th May,	7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	...Thursday,	21st May,	Noon.

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SHANGHAI—HONGKONG LINE	EVERY THREE DAYS
HONGKONG—MANILA LINE	EVERY SATURDAY From Both Ports
HONGKONG—HAIPHONG LINE	EVERY SUNDAY From Both Ports
HONGKONG—BORNEO LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—TIENSIN LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—BANGKOK LINE	EVERY WEEK

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"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	1st May	"GLENAPP"		20th May
"CARNARVONSHIRE"...	14th May	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.		
"GLENBEG"	28th May	"CARMARTHENSHIRE"		16th June
"GLENTARA"	14th June	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.		
		"CARNARVONSHIRE"		20th June
		London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.		

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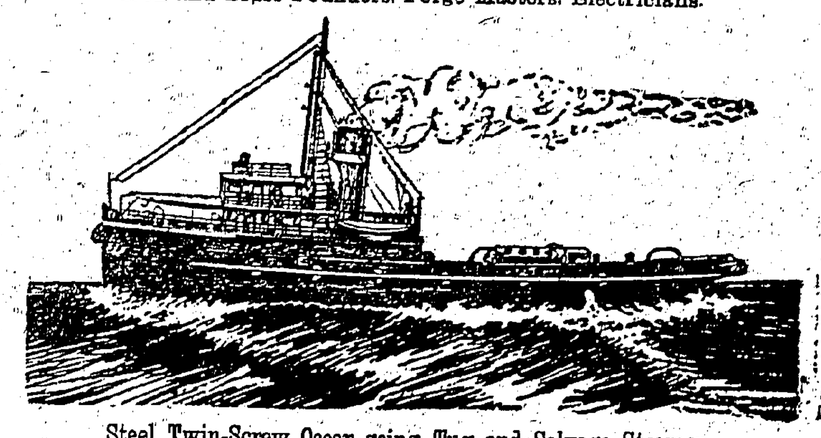
HONGKONG [52

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG

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Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG. 132

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

April 29th.

Amatasu, Norwegian str., 983 tons, Capt. P. H. Johnson, from Bangkok, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C40.—K. Larsen & Co.

Ming Sang, British str., 969 tons, Capt. J. H. Ferguson, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C35.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Soochow, British str., 1,384 tons, Capt. E. Monkman, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A20.—B. & S.

April 30th.

Arabia Maru, Japanese str., 5,035 tons, Capt. S. Yamaga, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A26.—O.S.K.

Duchessa D'Aosta, Italian str., 4,662 tons, Capt. N. Desimoni, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5.—Dodwell & Co.

Gitterø, Norwegian str., 726 tons, Capt. E. Tvedt, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. C49.—K. Larsen & Co.

Kenjun Maru, Japanese str., 1,306 tons, Capt. N. Ishiguro, from Chefoo, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C18.—M.B.K.

Kwichow, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. C34.

Lortstan, British str., from Canton, lying at Stonecutters.

Lushun Maru, Japanese str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. C14.

Malacca Maru, Japanese str., 5,573 tons, Capt. J. Echigawa, from Moji, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—N.Y.K.

Mowen, British str., 10,918 tons, Capt. F. H. Fitzroy, R.D., R.N.R., from London, which she left on March 27th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Ting Sang, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. C42.

Saigang, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. B9.

Seistan, British str., 1,421 tons, Capt. A. McInnes, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—Cheong Hoo & Co.

Shinshu Maru, Japanese str., 1,781 tons, Capt. T. Tsukuda, from Saigon, with a cargo, lying at buoy No. B22.—Foo Yen Co.

West Jena, American str., 3,832 tons, Capt. E. Cash, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A24.—Arnhold & Co.

CLEARANCES.

April 30th.

Amakusa Maru, for Hoihow.
Anhai, for Amoy.
Cheongshing, for Canton.
Doore, for Bangkok.
Dratfu, for Saigon.
Empress of Asia, for Shanghai.
Eurydochus, for Manila.
Fjeldstrand, for Hoihow.
Haimun, for Hoihow.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Lushun Maru, for Swatow.
Malacca Maru, for Singapore.
Maristan, for Hoilo.
Nanso, for Miri.
President Jefferson, for Manila.
Seistan, for Singapore.
St. Albans, for Manila.
Saigang, for Shanghai.
Surat, for Mauritius.
Taishun, for Shanghai.
Tatlughina, for Cebu.
Tien Kwong, for Shanghai.
Ting Sang, for Swatow.
Togo Maru No. 12, for Tsingtao.
Yan Choon, for Swatow.
West Jena, for Manila.
Wuhshun, for Kwang Chow Wan.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Hakusan Maru* (European passenger line), left Singapore for Hongkong on April 28th, and is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Matsumoto Maru* (Hamburg line), left Singapore for Hongkong on April 27th, and is expected to arrive here on May 3rd.

The Blue Funnel liner *Theseus* arrived at London on April 29th.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The silk shipped per s.s. *President Madison*, which sailed from here at 11 p.m. on April 3rd, arrived in New York at midnight on April 27th, having been 24 calendar days in transit.

The following report, dated April 29th, has been received at the Harbour Office from the master of the s.s. *President Jefferson*:—"At 0230 G.M.T., April 29th, the *President Jefferson* passed a small junk bottom up, painted white. Latitude 26.16 N.; longitude 120.39 E.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Cyclops (Blue Funnel), due on or about May 12th.
Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due May 5th.
Hakusan Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 4th.
Kitano Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 19th.
Macedonia (P. & O.), due May 1st.
Memnon (Blue Funnel), due on or about June 6th.
Nelcus (Blue Funnel), due on or about May 3rd.
President Grant (Admiral Oriental), due May 12th.
President Hayes (Dollar), due May 25th.
Sado Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 6th.
President Van Buren (Dollar), due May 11th.
Saarbruecken (N.D.L.), due to-day.
Titan (Blue Funnel), due on or about May 26th.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
New York & Boston via Panama	Tsuyama Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th inst.
New York & Boston	Siberian Prince	Brit.	Prince Line	On 1st inst.
New York & Boston via Suez	Doore Canale	Ital.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst.
New York, Boston & Baltimore	Kansas	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 19th inst.
Barcelona, Valencia Antwerp Rotterdam, &c.	Sumtra	Swed	Gilman & Co.	About 25th inst.
Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez	Jason	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th inst.
Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez	Jason	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 7th inst
San Francisco via S'hai & Jap. Ports & H'lu.	President Pierce	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 9th inst., 10 a.m
Victoria & Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, &c.	Empress Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 1st inst.
Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver via J. Ports.	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th inst., 11 a.m
Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver	Talthybius	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 15th inst.
Seattle & Victoria, via S'hai Kobe & Yokohama	President Jefferson	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 8th inst.
Marseilles & London	Macedonia	Brit.	P. & O., B. I. & A. L.	On 2nd inst.
Marseilles, &c.	Andre Lebon	Fren	Messageries Maritimes	On 10th inst.
Marseilles, &c.	Amboise	Fren	Messageries Maritimes	On 24th inst.
Marseilles, &c.	Chantilly	Fren	Messageries Maritimes	On 7th June
Marseilles, &c.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 9th inst., Noon
Marseilles, London, Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	City of Athens	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 2nd inst.
Marseilles, London, R'dam & Hamburg	Eurylochus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st inst.
Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow	Saarbruecken	Ger.	Melchers & Co.	On 1st inst.
Genoa, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	Hector	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 5th inst.
Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow	Glenapp	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd	On 20th inst.
London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Oostkerk	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Liju	On Middle of May
Genoa, Mars., R'dam, Amsterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd inst.
Bombay via Singapore & Colombo	Hosang	Brit.	Jardines, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd inst., 3 p.m
Straits & Calcutta	Tilawa	Brit.	P. & O., B. I. & A. L.	On 5th inst.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Jeypore	Brit.	P. & O., B. I. & A. L.	On 6th June
Singapore, & Bombay	Sardinia	Brit.	P. & O., B. I. & A. L.	On 16th inst.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, &c.	Van Cloon	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Liju	On 7th inst.
Singapore & Belawan-Deli	Duchessa D'Aosta	Ital.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd inst.
Brindisi, Venice & Trieste	Kweichow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st inst., 4 p.m
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Mausang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 6th inst., Noon
Sandakan	Mishima Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 20th inst., 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tanda	Brit.	P. & O., B. I. & A. L.	On 3rd June 4 p.m.
Australian Ports	Taiyuan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 9th inst., 4 p.m.
Australian Ports	Matsumoto Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 4th inst
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Hangsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 5th inst., 10 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Sicilia	Brit.	P. & O., B. I. & A. L.	On 15th inst.
Shanghai & Kobe	Kalgan	Brit.	P. & O., B. I. & A. L.	On 15th inst.
Yokohama, Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Soudan	Brit.	P. & O., B. I. & A. L.	On 1st inst., Noon.
Shanghai	Bosandra	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 10th inst.
Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Tjikarang	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Liju	About 18th inst.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Tanda	Brit.	P. & O., B. I. & A. L.	On 9th inst.
Tientsin	Morea	Brit.	P. & O., B. I. & A. L.	On 1st inst., 10 a.m.
Batavia	Cheongshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 6th inst., Noon
Haiphong via Hoihow	Tjikembang	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Liju	About 6th inst.
Swatow & Bangkok	Mingsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd inst., 10 a.m.
Amoy, Swatow & Singapore	Kwangtung	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 3rd inst., 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Anhai	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st inst., 10 a.m
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haichiang	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 1st inst., 1 p.m.
Manila	Haihong	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 8th inst., 1 p.m.
Manila	President Pierce	Am	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On
Manila	Empress Canada	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 7th inst.
Manila	Yuensang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd inst., 3 p.m.
	Presidt. Jefferson	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 1st inst.

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SUNSHINE ROUTE

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... May 9th.
PRESIDENT TAFT ... May 30th.
PRESIDENT WILSON ... June 6th.

LOW FARES TO EUROPE

local equivalent of

£120—£112—£110

With stopover privileges at Ports of Call and points in the United States.

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PRESIDENT WILSON ... May 27th.

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*ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.		
"SAARBRUECKEN"	—	2nd May 1925
"ELBERFELD"	—	15th May "
"DESSAU"	7th May 1925	27th June "
"COBLENZ"	24th May "	10th August "
"ANHALT"	21st June "	22nd August "
"FULDA"	19th July "	19th September "
"TRIER"	16th August "	17th October "
"SAARBRUECKEN"	13th September "	20th November "
"DESSAU"	10th October "	12th December "
"COBLENZ"	7th November "	

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MELCHERS & CO.,

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PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Mowen*, on April 30th:—Mr. A. E. Ribbans, Miss W. Yeo, Mr. and Mrs. Lamble and child, Mr. and Mrs. Orr and three children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. Ponsford, Miss Ponsford, Surg.-Capt. Chater, Mr. H. W. C. Lobb, Mr. S. S. H. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. H. Chamberlain, Mr. E. M. Moffatt, Mr. G. D. Meade, Mr. J. F. Waters, Miss M. F. Lawrence, Mr. R. C. Moon, Mr. A. E. Greenway, Mrs. Whittle, Miss E. Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. B. Eastwood, Mr. A. R. Burkill, Mr. H. E. B. Watson, Capt. J. J. G. Patterson, Mr. O. T. Breakspear, Mr. G. Andrewartha, Mr. and Mrs. B. Leefe, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Smith, Mr. H. H. Lilley, Dr. and Mrs. Chenoworth and two children, Miss Chenoworth, Miss K. M. Hill, Mr. T. L. Teutfink, Mr. T. Hashimoto, Mr. Hulley, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. V. Dodge, Mrs. R. Layard, Major E. S. Halford, Mr. W. E. Smyrk, Mr. Ming Shao Kwai, Miss R. Sin, Mr. F. N. Linckes, and Mr. R. R. Moore.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *St. Albans*, on April 30th:—Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Hughes, Miss G. M. Hughes, Master D. F. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Way, Mr. U. P. Lynn, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Crowe, Miss S. Crowe, and Mrs. J. W. Smith, Miss Smith, Master Smith, Master W. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Thatches, Mr. R. O. Thatcher, Miss M. E. Thatcher, Misses H. and C. Faithful, Mr. Donald Kay, Mr. D. S. McDermott, Mrs. C. C. Hickling, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gamble and child, Miss A. Jones, Mrs. R. Fenton, Miss K. E. Cooke.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Tod Bulkley, American Consul (2)	Newyork
Chisholm, American Consul	Clevelandohio
Hinlen, American Consul	Sanfrancisco
E. B. Eldridge, American Consul	Shanghai
George Elwards Theatre	Shanghai
Ligere	Osaka
Billy Iredale, Kowloon	Shanghai
Crossley, Hk. and Sh. Bank	Shanghai
Hichijiro Nakamoto, c/o Hospital Mashima, Wanchai	Kobe
Mitsu, 21, 3rd Street	Kobe
Tseng, 40, Nathan Road, Kowloon	Peking
Nglonghen, 11, Morrison Road	Shanghai
Liwaiyung, 30, Robinson Road	Shanghai
Lititkew, 100, Hollywood Road, 2nd Fl.	Tientsin
Kwongtaklung	Kobe
Wongjakyan, c/o Choytunghing, 27, Connaught Road, Central	Shanghai
Tsangyuen, Queen's Road Central	Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

NUMBER	ADDRESS	FROM
15534/23rd	Cantonese	Sanfrancisco
17438/26th	Gutlen	Yunnanfu
19091/28th	Harrold	Bangkok
18701/28th	Misses Brown	Manokwari
19174/28th	Tupid	Karachi
15622/23rd	Wenshihtsen, Astor House	Shanghai

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMPRESS OF CANADA

WILL SAIL FOR

MANILA

At 5.00 p.m., Thursday, May 7th

and Arrive MANILA

At 8.00 a.m., Saturday, May 9th.

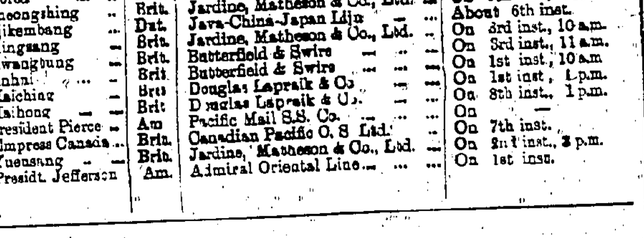
RETURNING

Leave MANILA

At 4.00 p.m., Sunday, May 10th

and Arrive HONGKONG

At 8.00 a.m., Tuesday, May 12th.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Japan ports
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada
Through passage rates to Europe via America. G.2405, G.2420, G.2440
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 15th May, at 11 a.m.
KAGA MARU ... Monday, 1st June

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore Ports
SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 9th May, at Noon.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 23rd May, at Noon.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM & Ports.
TSUSHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 9th May

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.
DELAGOA MARU (calls Saigon) ... Monday, 11th May

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 20th May, at 12 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th June

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
TSUYAMA MARU ... Monday, 11th May

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.
AWA MARU (calls Delagoa Bay & Port Elizabeth) ... Friday, 8th May

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.
TAMBA MARU ... Sunday, 3rd May
TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 10th May

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
MALACCA MARU ... Friday, 1st May
PENANG MARU ... Friday, 8th May

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 14th May

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MATSUMOTO MARU ... Monday, 4th May
HAKUSAN MARU ... Sunday, 3rd May, at 5 p.m
SADO MARU (Moji Direct) ... Thursday, 7th May
KITANO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th May

For further information, apply to— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**
Telephone Central Nos. 293, 293 & 2422. S. KINOSHITA, Manager. 15

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Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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s.s. "KANSAS" via Suez Canal 19th May

BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

m.s. "BIRCHBANK" via Suez Canal 30th June

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., LTD.)

s.s. "CITY OF ATHENS" 2nd May
FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
s.s. "CITY OF GLASGOW" 14th May
FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.

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Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "JASON" via Suez Canal 7th May
s.s. "KANSAS" via Suez Canal 19th May
s.s. "DIOMED" via Suez Canal 7th June
s.s. "KATUNA" via Suez Canal 19th June

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

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SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hgkg. and Sailings for S'hai. and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANDRE LEBON	—	—	10th May, 1925
AMBOISE	—	—	24th May, "
CHANTILLY	9th Apr., 1925	11th May, 1925	7th June, "
FORTHOS	23rd Apr., "	25th May, "	21st June, "
ANGKOR	7th May, "	8th June, "	5th July, "
COMPIEGNE	21st May, "	22nd June, "	19th July, "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES
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B CLASS STEAMERS: 1st Class.....£ 83. 0s. 0d. / 2nd "£ 60. 0s. 0d.

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s.s. "CAPITAINE FAURE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive about 22nd May.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
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CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION. [2

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



For BOSTON
and
NEW YORK



S.S. "SIBERIAN PRINCE" 1st May, 1925.
S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" 1st June, "

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.
Telephone Central 3168 (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams Furnariase. King's Building. 21

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated In ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd May, Noon	Marseilles & London
"ALIPORE"	5,273	12th May	Singapore Penang, & Bombay.
"SARDINIA"	6,834	16th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	23th May	S'pore., Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MOREA"	10,911	30th May	Marseilles & London
"NAGOYA"	6,854	31st May	Marseilles, London, A'werp. & Hull.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	6th June	Singapore & Bombay.
"SICILIA"	6,813	11th June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	9,118	13th June	Mars., London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	17th June	Marseilles & London
"DELTA"	8,097	11th July.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	11th July	Mars., London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,902	25th July	Marseilles & London
"SOUDAN"	6,696	6th Aug.	S'pore., Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	8th Aug.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd Aug.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	6,813	3rd Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"NARKUNDA"	16,227	5th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	19th Sept.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"KHIVA"	9,135	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London.

BRITISH INDIA–APCAR SAILINGS

"TILAWA"	10,006	5th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	7th May	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,928	14th May	do.
"TAIREA"	7,923	25th May	do.
"TAKADA"	6,949	4th June	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

† "TANDA"	6,958	3rd June	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th July	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th Aug.	
"TANDA"	6,968	2nd Sept.	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Nov.	

† s.s. "TANDA" calls at Kolambugan.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom vis New Zealand, Vancouver [San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"MOREA"	10,911	1st May, 10 a.m	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	2nd May, Noon	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TAIREA"	7,933	6th May, D.L.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,958	9th May	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,118	15th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SICILIA"	6,813	15th May	Shanghai & Kobe
"TAKADA"	6,949	17th May	Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th June	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	12th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	12th June	Shanghai, & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	25th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th July	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	10th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SOUDAN"	6,696	10th July	Shanghai & Kobe
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	24th July	Shanghai Moji & Kobe
"KARMALA"	9,128	7th Aug	do.
"SICILIA"	6,813	7th Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe
"TANDA"	6,958	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"NARKUNDA"	16,227	21st Aug.	Shanghai.
"KHIVA"	9,135	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	13th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe
"DELTA"	8,097	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	2nd Oct.	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	2nd Oct.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	19,902	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,975	1st Nov.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	14th Nov.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	28th Nov.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	12th Dec.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to NOON on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN
(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAICHING	Capt. W. S. Turnbull	Friday,	1st May, at 1 p.m.
HAINING	A. H. Stewart	Tuesday,	5th May, at 4 p.m.
HAIHONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Friday,	8th May, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAINING," "HAIHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of $30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers 3

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports.	Steamers	Date of Departure
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 1st May, 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 1st May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 2nd May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 3rd May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 3rd May, 11 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"SHANSI"	On 3rd May, 4 p.m.
BALIKPAPAN & TJILATJAP	"TAIKOOWANYI"	On 4th May, Noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 4th May, 5 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHENAN"	On 6th May, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LUCHOW"	On 6th May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 7th May, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHUSAN"	On 9th May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 10th May, 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Pakow), Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.
BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Sundays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 33.
CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE
HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Due at Hongkong on or about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Banga, Thursday Is., & Aus. Ports on or about
"TAIYUAN"	6th May	9th May, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Telephone No. Central 33. [16

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.
FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.
S.S. "DACRE CASTLE" Sails 10th May

LLOYD TRIESTINO.
REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
£66.

NEXT SAILINGS
OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "ROSANDRA" Sails 10th May
S.S. "KEBKA" (cargo only) Sails 19th May
S.S. "VENEZIA" Sails 10th June
S.S. "TRIESTE" (cargo only) Sails 19th June

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" Sails about 3rd May
S.S. "ROSANDRA" Sails 31st May
S.S. "VENEZIA" Sails 1st July

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMZUMBI" Sails about 31st May
Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
Telephone Central 1033. Agents 17

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE
of the United Netherlands Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between
Japan, Vladivostock, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore
and
Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "OUDERKERK" 6th May, 1925
S.S. "SALABANGKA" 2nd June, "

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OOSTKERK" Middle of May, 1925
S.S. "OUDERKERK" Middle of June "

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN, Agents.
Telephone Central No. 1674. York Building 9

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

The transmission of Radio Telegrams to Swatow is suspended.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Shanghai	*Macedonia* ...	1st May
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia (London, 10th April)	*Lachow*	2nd May
Shanghai	*Szechuen*	2nd May
Suez & Straits	*Naleuz*	3rd May
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai...	*Emp. of Canada*	5th May
Australia and Manila	*Taiyuan* ...	6th May
Manila	*Pres. Jefferson* ...	7th May
Australia and Manila...	*Tanda*	8th May

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Shanghai and Japan	*Moyes*	Friday, 1st, 8.30 A.M.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Amakusa Maru* ...	8.30 A.M.
Amoy	*Anhui*	Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow... ...	*Hai Ching* ...	12.30 P.M.
Saigon	*Lorestan* ...	2.30 P.M.
Wei Hai Wei	*Kueichow*	2.30 P.M.
Saigon	*Telemachus* ...	3.30 P.M.
Manila	*Pres. Jefferson*	3.30 P.M.
*Manila and Parcels only for Germany via Hamburg	*Carl Legien* ...	4.30 P.M.
Japan ... —	*West Kadar* ...	—
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 29th May...	*Macedonia* ...	Parcels, 1st, 5.00 P.M. Reg. Sat. 2nd, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan	*Soudan* ...	10.00 A.M.
Saigon	*Kishu Maru* ...	10.00 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta	*Hosang*	Noon
Bangkok	*Busho Maru* ..	Parcels 1.00 P.M. Letters 12.30 P.M.
Manila	*Yuensang*... ..	2.00 P.M.
Amoy	*Laisang*	5.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Kanoi*	5.00 P.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Mingsang* ...	Sunday, 3rd, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	*Kaijo Maru* ...	9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, *Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America and *EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 28th May and Europe via Siberia (correspondence specially superscribed "via Siberia" only.)	*Siberia Maru* ...	Monday, 4th, Registration Letters 9.45 A.M. 10.30 A.M.
*Straits and Parcels only for Germany via Hamburg	*Havelland* ...	3.30 P.M.
*Swatow and Bangkok	*Hangsang* ..	Tuesday, 5th, 8.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 2nd June ...	*Hector*	Registration Letters 9.45 A.M. 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Ning* ..	3.00 P.M.
Straits	*Van Cloon* ...	Thursday, 7th, 11.30 A.M.
Manila	*Emp. of Canada* .	3.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	*Hai Hong* ...	Friday, 8th, Noon
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & *Europe via Victoria, B.C. —due Victoria, B.C. 26th May ...	*Pres Jefferson* ..	Parcels, Noon Registration 9.45 P.M. Letters 3.30 P.M.
Saigon, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 11th June—Ship sails at 4 p.m. on Sunday, the 10th May ... —	*Andre Lebon* ...	Saturday, 9th, Reg. 4.15 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

"HECTOR"	5th May	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
"CALCHAS"	18th May	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"MACHAON"	25th May	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"RHEXENOR"	1st June	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"EURYLOCHUS"	1st May	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"AJAX"	20th May	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"AUTOMEDON"	1st June	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

*via Port Sudan.

PACIFIC SERVICE.
(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA).

"TALTHYBIUS"	15th May	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TYNDAREUS"	11th June	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.

NEW YORK SERVICE.
(via SUEZ or PANAMA).

"JASON"	7th May	Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.
"DIOMED"	7th June	Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.
"TITAN"	28th June	Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"HECTOR"	5th May	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"SARPEDON"	16th June	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS"	24th July	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR"	25th Aug.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR"	20th Oct.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"SARPEDON"	17th Nov.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to:—

Butterfield & Swire,
Agents. 18A]

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

April 30th, 1925.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	—2/2⅛
Bank Bills, on demand ...	—2/2 15/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	——
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/3⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	... 2/3⅛
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ... — —	... 2/3⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	— 1.035
Credits, 4 months' sight	— 1.185
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand...	— 54⅛
Credits, at 30 days' sight	— 55⅛
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer —	} 150½
Bank Bills, on demand...	
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	} 150½
Bank Bills, on demand ...	
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	} nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ...	
On Yokohama.—On demand	— 128⅛
On Manila.—On demand	... 106½
On Singapore.—On demand	... 98
On Batavia.—On demand ...	— 133½
On Haiphong.—On demand	... nom.
On Saigon.—On demand —	... ——
On Bangkok.—On demand ..	... 82⅝
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate	...$ 8.68
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	... 47.40
Bar Silver, per oz. .. —	... 31 1/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorised Capital	$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up ...	$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	£4,500,000
Silver	$36,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$20,000,000

Court of Directors:

G. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

B. D. F. Beith, Esq.	Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. H. Bell, Esq.	W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.	J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.	T. G. Weall, Esq.

Chief Manager
A. H. Barlow, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stitt, Esq.

London Bankers:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1925. [25

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3½ per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of $100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at CURRENT RATES.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. H. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [26

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietor ...	£3,000,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 15th, 1925. [30

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(Taiwan Ginko.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 12,980,000

Head Office:—Taipeh, Formosa.

Branches:
Japan:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
Okinawa:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
China:—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
Others:—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

London Bankers:
London Counties Westminster and Parr's Bank

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

Z. YAMAMOTO,
Manager.

Hongkong Branch,
4, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 29th June, 1924. 27

QUALITY ?



POP SAYS —

I can afford more expensive smokes but I can't buy better ones than

"CAPSTAN"

ALL "CAPSTAN" CIGARETTES ARE MADE IN ENGLAND

968—43

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd

[75

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital...	... £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital ...	... £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ...	... £1,050,000
Reserve Fund	... £1,300,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England
and
Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:

Bangkok	Galle	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Batavia	Hongkong	Madras	Shanghai
Bombay	Howrah	New York	Simla
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang	Singapore
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis	Soerabaya
Delhi	Kota Bharu	(Mauritius)	

Hongkong Branch:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

J. B. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. [29

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 96 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	Frs. 58,667,332.54

Branches

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Batsambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Phnom Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Pondicherry	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industrial et Commercial; Société Générale.
In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
In New York: J. P. Morgan and Co. French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trusty Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LECOUT
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1925 [21

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

Head Office:—HONGKONG.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital	5,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,000,000

Directors:—

Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son, Chairman		
Pung Ping Shan	Ng Ching Luk	Huyuh Tai
Li Koon Chun	Pong Wai Ting	Kan Ying Po
P. K. Kwok	Mok Ching Kong	Chan Ching
	Wong Yun Tong	Shak

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1925. [33

THE BANK OF CHINA.

中國銀行

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital.....	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	12,278,400.00
Reserve Founds	9,629,435.24

Head Office:—Peking.

Hongkong Branch:—4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank, The Equitable Trust Co., New York

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [32

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, January to June, 1924.

With Index. Price—$7.50.

On sale at the *Hongkong Daily Press* Office.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Netherlands Trading Society.]
BANK.

Established 1824.
Hongkong Branch established 1908.

Authorized Capital]	Guilders 150,000,000 ($72,505,981)
Paid-up Capital	80,000,000 ($38,668,671)
Reserve Fund	20,045,032 ($1,676,418
Special Reserves	12,660,000 ($1,882,222

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM

Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota Radja, Makassar, Medan Padang Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Java), Tegal Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKER:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

W. H. GROSKAMP.
Agent.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up)	Yen 100,000,00
Reserve Fund	Yen 80,500,00

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches and Agencies at:

Batavia	Kobe	Soerabaya
Bombay	London	Rangoon
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Manila	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien (Mukden)	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	Osaka	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Tsingtao
Kai Yuen		Vladivostock

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rate to be obtained on application.

O. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1925. 35

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